Board of Trade Journal

Volume 183, No. 3423

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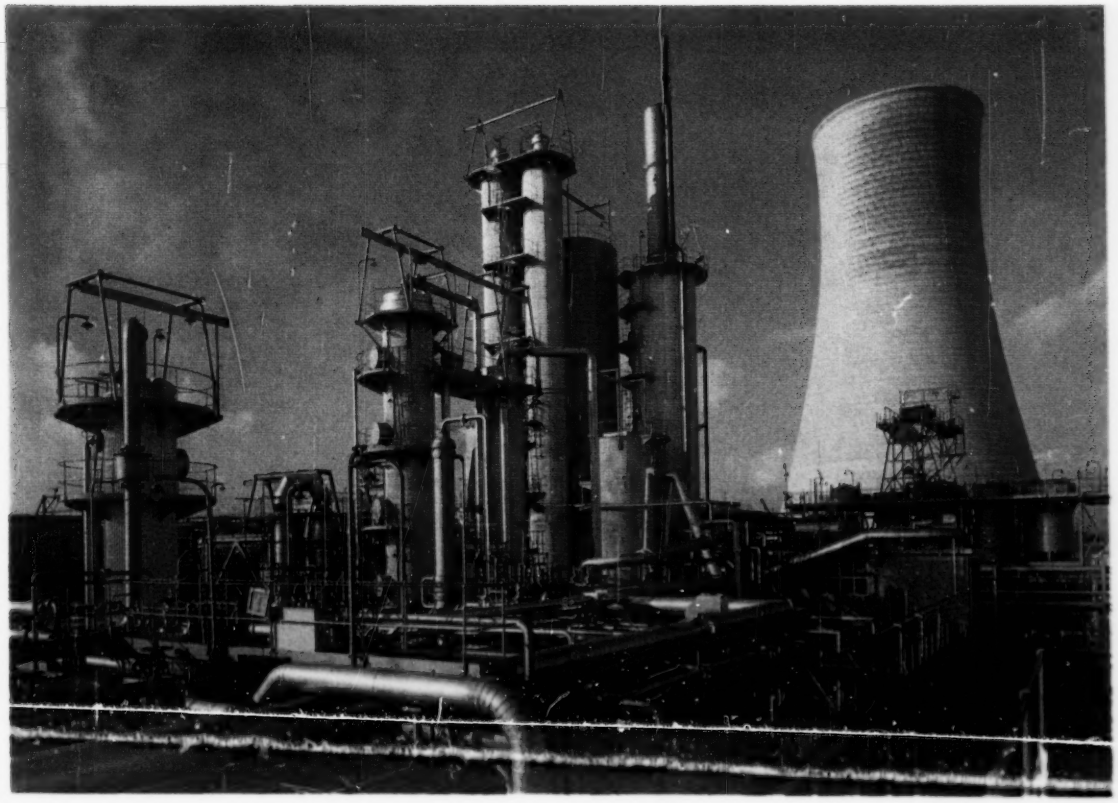

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Board of Trade Journal

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United Kingdom Trade in the Third Quarter

UNITED KINGDOM EXPORTS were expanding rapidly in the first half of this year but the rate of growth seems to have slackened in the third quarter. The total value in the third quarter (seasonally adjusted) was only fractionally higher than in the second but exports of ships and aircraft, which are erratic and tend to obscure the underlying trend, were lower in the third quarter. During the first half of 1962 exports to most of our main markets were increasing. In the third quarter there was a further large increase in exports to Western Europe and smaller increases to North America, Latin America and Eastern Europe. But there was a small reduction in exports to the sterling area and a larger one in exports to the rest of the world, mainly non-sterling countries in the Middle East and Japan.

Imports have been rising this year; in the third quarter they were 4 per cent. more than in the second quarter. Earlier in the year imports were inflated by especially large imports of food and feeding-stuffs due to the cold Spring but these were falling away again in the third quarter and for the quarter as a whole were about the same as in the second quarter. But imports of each of the main categories of industrial materials, fuels anl finished manufactures, increased in the third quarter.

The larger increase in imports than in exports between the second and third quarters of 1962 resulted in an increase in the deficit in the balance of trade (the difference between imports c.i.f. and exports and re-exports f.o.b.). In the third quarter the deficit was £52million a month, seasonally adjusted. In the second quarter on the same basis it was £35million a month and in the first quarter £49million a month.

Area Pattern of Exports

In the tables and in a few instances in the text of this article, when seasonally adjusted figures are not available, comparisons are made with the corresponding periods a year earlier in order to give some indication of the recent trend. Figures for the first two quarters of 1961, however, were distorted by strikes at the London Docks in September and October, 1960, and in April, 1961. Figures for both imports and exports were to some extent inflated in the first quarter of 1961 whilst in the second quarter exports were reduced by some shipments delayed until July.

Sterling Area

Exports to the sterling area were falling in 1961, preventing any rise in total United Kingdom exports. They were rising in the first half of 1962 but there was a small fall of 1 per cent. in the third quarter. Compared with the third quarter last year they were 4 per cent. less.

Exports to Australia increased sharply in each of the first two quarters of this year, by 15 per cent. and by 13 per cent, (on a seasonally adjusted basis) and there was a smaller increase, 2 per cent., in the third quarter. Exports to New Zealand have moved more erratically. After a steep decline in 1961 there was a small increase in the first quarter of this year followed by a jump upward of 37 per cent. in the second quarter. In the third quarter exports to New Zealand fell back again with an 18 per cent. drop. Exports to India have been falling this year with a particularly large reduction in the third quarter. Exports to other sterling area countries remained steady during 1961. They fell by 7 per cent. in the first quarter of this year but have been rising since. In the third quarter they increased by 2 per cent. Among the countries to which exports have been rising this year are South Africa, Nigeria, Rhodesia and Nyasaland and Malaya and Singapore. There has been little change in exports to the Irish Republic.

Western Europe

Exports to Western Europe have been increasing rapidly for some years. This movement has continued during 1962. In the third quarter they increased by 4 per cent. following increases of 6 per cent. and 2 per cent. in the second and first quarters. In the first nine months of this year the value of our exports to Western Europe was 15 per cent. more than in the corresponding months of last year.

The most vigorous growth has been in exports to Common Market countries. In the third quarter these were 5 per cent. more than in the previous three months (after allowing for seasonal variations). This followed an increase of 7 per cent. in the second quarter. The increase has been in exports to each of the Common Market countries and especially fast to Italy.

Exports to EFTA countries (including Finland) have also

(*Continued on next page*)

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Front Cover Photograph

Britain's largest oil gasification plant built by the South Eastern Gas Board at the Isle of Grain, Kent, produced last year nearly 5,300 million cu. ft. of gas from heavy fuel oil, refinery gas and light petroleum distillate, refinery gas also being added when necessary as cold enrichment. The photograph shows a general view of Stage II —the high pressure purification stream consisting of the Alkazid Plant, the Carbon Monoxide Conversion Plant, Tower Purifiers and the Carbon Dioxide Removal Plant. Stage III will raise the total gas production to some 75 million cu. ft./day.

U.K. Trade (*Continued*)

increased continuously but less quickly. In the third quarter, seasonally adjusted, they were 1 per cent. more than in the second quarter when, in turn, they were 3 per cent. more than in the first. The growth in exports to these markets this year has been restrained by falling deliveries of ships to Norway.

Exports to the rest of Western Europe have also been rising rapidly. In the third quarter there was an increase of 20 per cent. following increases of 4 per cent. and 6 per cent. in the previous two quarters. A large part of the increase was in exports to Spain.

North America

Exports to North America were rising throughout 1961 and the first quarter of 1962. There was a setback in the second quarter when these exports fell 4 per cent. but much of the lost ground was regained in the third quarter. Exports to the United States have been growing during the past eighteen months, rapidly during 1961 but at a slower rate this year. Exports to Canada have moved more erratically mainly because of variable deliveries of ships. Exports to Canada were rising from the middle of last year until the end of the first quarter of 1962 but at rates well below what they had been in the first half of 1961. There was a sharp fall, 13 per cent., in these exports in the second quarter followed by an increase of 4 per cent. in the third.

Latin America

Exports to Latin America were rising last year but there has been little change in 1962 so far. There was a fall in exports to the

United Kingdom Trade

A. Recorded Values. £ million per month

	Exports f.o.b.	Imports c.i.f.	Re-exports f.o.b.
1960	296·2	378·4	11·8
1961	306·9	366·5	13·2
1961 2nd Quarter	311·3	372·0	13·4
3rd Quarter	291·4	347·9	13·5
4th Quarter	312·3	360·8	13·0
1962 1st Quarter	310·7	375·0	12·7
2nd Quarter	327·2	374·9	14·4
3rd Quarter	300·6	368·6	11·2
1962 April	327·3	349·1	14·2
May	337·6	411·6	15·6
June	317·0	369·9	13·4
July	327·8	387·2	12·3
August	289·8	382·2	10·6
September	284·9	343·4	10·5
January-September	312·8	372·8	12·8

B. Seasonally Adjusted Values. £ million per month

	Exports f.o.b.	Imports c.i.f.	Re-exports f.o.b.
1961 2nd Quarter	305	362	14
3rd Quarter	309	358	15
4th Quarter	304	362	13
1962 1st Quarter	306	367	12
2nd Quarter	319	369	14
3rd Quarter	320	384	12
1962 April	314	359	14
May	316	379	15
June	328	369	14
July	327	390	14
August	309	387	12
September	325	376	12
January-September	315	373	13

U.K. Trade (*Continued*)

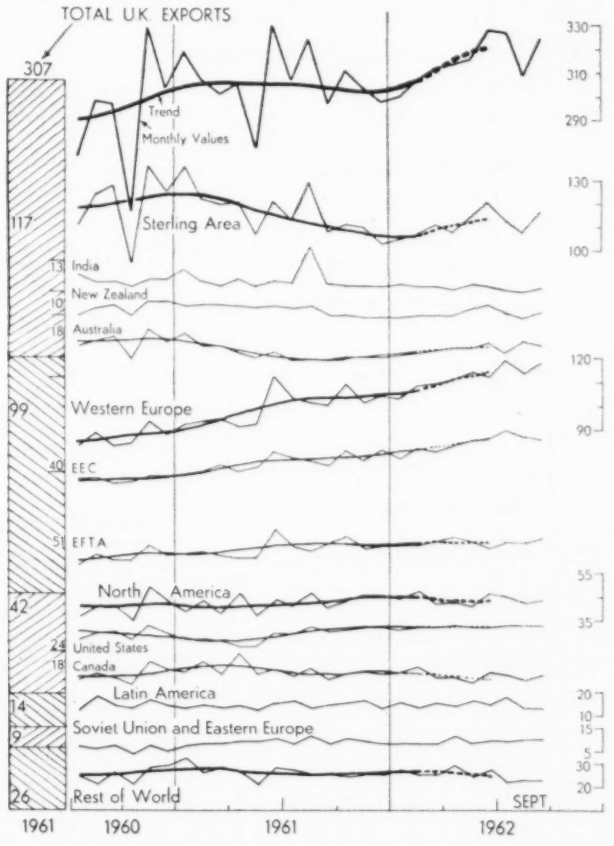
Argentine in the third quarter, which had previously been one of the most buoyant markets in that part of the world, offset by increases to other countries.

Soviet Union and Eastern Europe

Exports to Eastern Europe were falling in the second half of 1961 from the high rate achieved in the earlier part of the year. There was a sharp fall in the first quarter this year, but this was more than made good in the second and there was a further increase of 4 per cent. in the third quarter. The largest increases this year have been in exports to the Soviet Union though exports to other Eastern European countries have continued to increase.

U.K. Exports: Areas

Seasonally adjusted £ million f.o.b. monthly averages or calendar months.



	1961				1962					
	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	July	Aug.	Sept.
Sterling Area	126	116	117	108	108	114	112	113	108	116
Australia	22	16	14	15	17	19	20	17	22	20
New Zealand	12	12	10	7	8	11	9	9	7	10
India	13	12	16	10	10	10	8	9	7	9
Western Europe	93	99	101	105	106	112	117	119	114	118
Economic Community	48	50	52	55	55	60	63	65	62	61
Free Trade Assocn. (inc. Finland)	38	40	41	42	42	43	43	43	43	45
North America:	40	42	42	44	45	43	44	45	43	44
U.S.A. and Dependencies	21	21	26	27	27	27	28	28	28	28
Canada	19	21	17	17	18	16	16	17	15	17
Latin America	13	14	14	14	14	15	15	18	13	13
Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	8	9	9	9	8	9	10	9	10	10
Rest of World	29	25	26	25	26	26	23	22	23	23
Total	309	305	309	304	306	319	320	327	309	325

United Kingdom Exports by Areas and Countries

£ million f.o.b. quarters or quarterly averages
(*Percentage change on a year earlier*)

	1st quarter 1962	2nd quarter 1962	3rd quarter 1962
Non-Sterling Area:			
North America	124·1 (+12)	138·8 (+ 1)	126·6 (+ 4)
Seasonally adjusted	*134*	*128*	*132*
United States & Deps.	77·7 (+24)	85·7 (+32)	79·8 (+10)
Seasonally adjusted	*80*	*82*	*84*
Canada	46·4 (— 4)	53·1 (—26)	46·8 (— 4)
Seasonally adjusted	*54*	*47*	*49*
Latin America	44·7 (+ 7)	42·8 (+ 7)	41·1 (+ 4)
Seasonally adjusted	*42*	*44*	*44*
Argentina	15·3 (+39)	16·1 (+31)	9·6 (—23)
Venezuela	5·3 (+16)	4·2 (+ 6)	4·3 (+ 7)
Other	24·1 (— 8)	22·4 (— 5)	27·1 (+18)
Western Europe	329·7 (+15)	350·7 (+15)	323·1 (+15)
Seasonally adjusted	*319*	*337*	*351*
Economic Community	173·1 (+16)	184·7 (+20)	174·6 (+21)
Seasonally adjusted	*166*	*179*	*188*
France	33·6 (+24)	36·9 (+23)	31·1 (+24)
Western Germany	49·3 (+17)	48·7 (+17)	49·9 (+16)
Italy	32·3 (+14)	37·9 (+30)	31·8 (+22)
Netherlands	36·3 (+10)	36·9 (+ 9)	38·6 (+21)
Belgium and Luxembourg	21·8 (+18)	24·3 (+24)	23·2 (+29)
Free Trade Association including Finland	128·7 (+12)	134·8 (+ 8)	117·7 (+ 6)
Seasonally adjusted	*126*	*129*	*130*
Sweden	38·4 (+12)	40·0 (+14)	34·2 (+11)
Norway and Spitzbergen	20·2 (+ 2)	22·0 (—11)	17·5 (—16)
Denmark & Greenland	26·2 (+13)	26·8 (+28)	25·3 (+18)
Switzerland & Liechtenstein	15·1 (+23)	16·7 (+33)	15·4 (+17)
Portugal, Azores and Madeira	8·7 (+11)	8·6 (—38)	7·1 (— 9)
Austria	6·1 (+10)	6·1 (+18)	5·3 (— 0)
Finland	14·0 (+14)	14·7 (+14)	13·0 (+ 6)
Spain, Canary Islands and Spanish Ports in North Africa	13·6 (+58)	14·6 (+68)	14·7 (+64)
Other	14·2 (— 4)	16·6 (+ 3)	16·1 (+ 1)
Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	26·9 (+10)	26·8 (— 0)	28·1 (+ 7)
Seasonally adjusted	*24*	*28*	*30*
Soviet Union	9·5 (—21)	10·1 (—13)	10·9 (+11)
Other	17·3 (+39)	16·7 (+ 9)	17·2 (+ 5)
Other Non-Sterling	79·5 (—11)	80·0 (+ 5)	64·5 (—12)
Seasonally adjusted	*77*	*79*	*69*
Middle East	38·4 (—18)	39·6 (+ 3)	32·0 (—11)
China	2·4 (—47)	2·5 (— 4)	1·9 (—48)
Japan	10·5 (+12)	13·8 (+21)	8·6 (—24)
Other	28·2 (— 2)	24·1 (+ 2)	22·1 (— 3)
Total Non-Sterling	604·9 (+ 9)	639·1 (+ 9)	583·4 (+ 8)
Seasonally adjusted	*596*	*616*	*625*
Sterling Area:			
Australia	52·0 (—21)	57·6 (+19)	58·1 (+40)
Seasonally adjusted	*52*	*58*	*60*
New Zealand	23·1 (—35)	31·1 (— 6)	24·7 (—19)
Seasonally adjusted	*23*	*32*	*26*
India	31·0 (—20)	31·0 (—17)	24·1 (—49)
Seasonally adjusted	*31*	*29*	*25*
Pakistan	11·1 (+ 4)	10·2 (—12)	10·4 (+ 5)
Ceylon	6·4 (— 2)	6·2 (— 9)	6·8 (+ 5)
Malaya and Singapore	20·3 (+ 1)	19·2 (+ 0)	18·8 (+ 4)
Ghana	8·9 (—34)	9·0 (—28)	8·2 (—28)
Nigeria	16·0 (—25)	15·6 (—15)	15·4 (— 9)
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	11·0 (—14)	10·4 (—14)	9·7 (— 9)
The West Indies	13·8 (—14)	15·2 (+ 6)	13·6 (+ 0)
British East Africa	11·4 (—12)	12·0 (+ 9)	9·1 (— 9)
Irish Republic	33·5 (+ 0)	33·1 (— 2)	32·9 (+ 3)
South Africa	35·9 (—17)	36·1 (— 5)	36·7 (+17)
Middle East	17·1 (+ 5)	16·8 (+ 7)	15·3 (+ 0)
Other	35·7 (— 2)	39·2 (+ 3)	34·9 (— 8)
Total Sterling Area	327·1 (—15)	342·6 (— 2)	318·4 (— 4)
Seasonally adjusted	*323*	*342*	*337*
Total all countries	932·1 (— 1)	981·7 (+ 5)	901·8 (+ 3)
Seasonally adjusted	*918*	*958*	*960*

(*Continued on next page*)

U.K. Trade (*Continued*)

Rest of the World

Exports to this group of countries account for less than 10 per cent. of our total exports and they tend to move erratically. During last year the trend of these exports was downward but was rising again in the first half of 1962. In the third quarter there was a sharp fall, of over £10 million or 13 per cent., mainly in exports to Japan and non-sterling countries in the Middle East.

Commodity Pattern of Exports

There was little change in the main categories between the second and third quarter except for fuels.

Engineering Products

Engineering exports, excluding ships which move erratically, were rising strongly from the middle of 1961 until the middle of this year. In the third quarter they were about the same as in the second. Until the first quarter of this year, growth had been mainly in road vehicles; in the second quarter there was a fall in these exports but machinery and instruments increased sharply and then levelled off in the third quarter.

Within the machinery and instruments category there were notable increases in the third quarter in exports of a wide range of non-electrical products, e.g. tractors, office machinery, machine tools, mechanical handling plant, contractors' plant and printing machinery but there was a substantial reduction in aircraft engines. In the electrical sector exports of transformers, switch gear etc. have been rising this year.

Exports of road vehicles were rising rapidly in the latter part of 1961. There was a large increase in these exports in the first quarter of 1962 and after a drop in the second quarter the first quarter level was regained in the last three months. A large part of the increased exports of road vehicles has been of cars and chassis.

Deliveries of ships were rising in the first half of this year although still well below the particularly high rate in the middle of last year. In the third quarter exports of ships (unadjusted) were £8 million after £14 million in the second. Deliveries of aircraft, also erratic, fell back in the third quarter after increasing sharply in the second. Deliveries of aircraft (unadjusted figures) in the first three quarters of 1962 were £7.8 million, £14.7 million and £8.5 million.

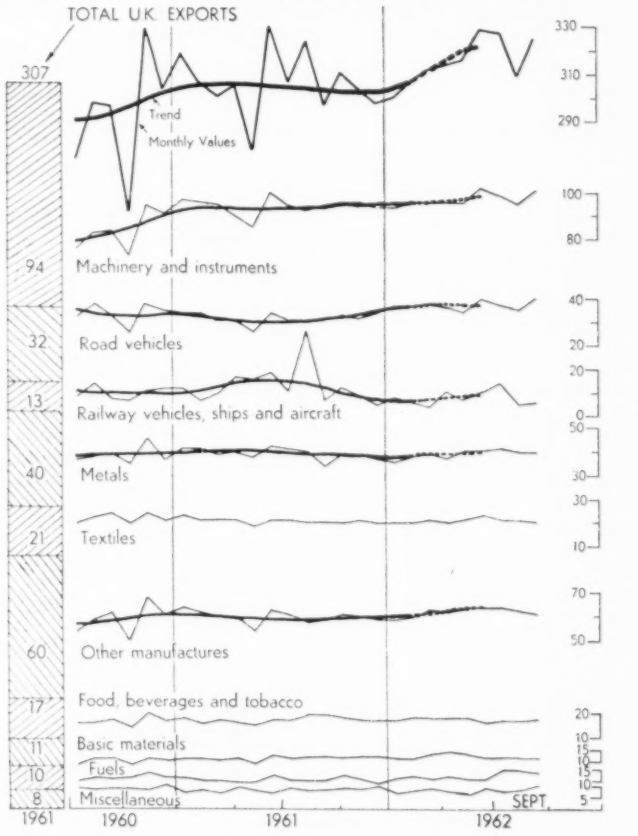
Engineering Products

£ million f.o.b. quarters or quarterly averages
(*Percentage change on a year earlier*)

	1st quarter 1962	2nd quarter 1962	3rd quarter 1962
Machinery and instruments	294·5 (— 0)	308·3 (+ 8)	274·9 (+ 4)
Seasonally adjusted	*286*	*295*	*294*
Machinery other than electric	215·8 (+ 1)	220·2 (+ 7)	195·0 (+ 1)
Boilers, boiler house plant and steam engines	8·9 (+28)	9·6 (+31)	7·5 (+11)
Aeroplane engines (new)	5·8 (—39)	5·9 (—36)	4·3 (—49)
Internal combustion engines	19·2 (— 5)	19·7 (+ 1)	17·4 (— 5)
Tractors and parts	35·1 (+ 8)	32·0 (+12)	30·5 (+11)
Office machinery	7·3 (— 6)	8·8 (+15)	8·2 (+27)
Machine tools	9·8 (+ 6)	10·8 (+39)	10·5 (+22)
Mechanical handling equipment, etc.	6·3 (—11)	7·0 (+19)	6·1 (+13)
Excavating, etc., machinery	11·5 (+14)	11·5 (+10)	11·0 (+12)
Textile machinery	15·5 (— 7)	16·5 (+ 6)	14·1 (— 4)
Electric machinery, apparatus, etc.	64·2 (— 6)	71·7 (+ 7)	64·4 (+10)
Generators and motors	8·1 (—17)	10·2 (+16)	9·5 (+10)
Transformers, switchgear, etc.	6·5 (—22)	7·5 (—11)	6·7 (+ 6)
Valves, radio equipment, etc.	13·8 (— 1)	15·7 (+11)	13·3 (+ 3)
Telegraph and telephone equipment	6·4 (+26)	7·3 (+28)	6·1 (+22)
Electric wires and cables	5·0 (—18)	6·7 (+12)	6·3 (+37)
Scientific instruments	14·5 (+ 6)	16·4 (+19)	15·6 (+11)
Vehicles and ships	133·0 (+ 3)	151·5 (— 1)	125·6 (— 7)
Cars and chassis	56·6 (+64)	57·3 (+51)	51·3 (+49)
Commercial vehicles and chassis	29·6 (—16)	29·4 (— 3)	25·5 (— 7)
Aircraft and parts	7·8 (—55)	14·7 (—15)	8·5 (—39)
Ships and boats	5·7 (—11)	13·9 (—60)	8·0 (—75)
Engineering products	427·6 (+ 1)	459·9 (+ 5)	400·5 (+ 0)
Seasonally adjusted	*419*	*432*	*430*

U.K. Exports: Commodity Classes

Seasonally adjusted £ million f.o.b. monthly averages or calendar months.



	1961				1962					
	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	July	Aug.	Sept.
Food, beverages and tobacco	17	16	18	18	18	17	17	17	17	18
Basic materials	11	11	12	12	12	13	12	12	12	12
Fuels, etc.	10	10	10	11	11	11	15	15	15	14
Manufactures	264	259	261	256	258	268	267	275	257	270
Engineering products	139	138	143	137	140	144	143	149	133	148
Machinery and instruments	96	92	94	95	95	98	98	99	95	101
Road vehicles	33	30	31	33	37	37	37	37	35	40
Rly., vehs., ships, aircraft	10	17	18	9	6	9	8	13	5	6
Metals, and misc. metal mfrs.	41	40	38	39	38	39	40	41	40	40
Textiles	22	21	20	20	20	21	20	21	21	20
Other mfrs.	62	59	59	60	61	63	63	64	63	62
Miscellaneous	8	8	8	9	8	8	9	8	9	11
Total	309	305	309	304	306	319	320	327	309	325

(*Text continued on page* 838)

U.K. Trade (*Continued*)

Imports and United Kingdom Exports

Quarters or Quarterly Averages

£ million

Class and Division	Imports				United Kingdom Exports			
	Year 1961	1st Qtr. 1962	2nd Qtr. 1962	3rd Qtr. 1962	Year 1961	1st Qtr. 1962	2nd Qtr. 1962	3rd Qtr. 1962
Class A. Food, Beverages and Tobacco								
Div. 1. Live animals chiefly for food	11·0	11·9	7·1	9·9	3·1	1·6	2·1	2·9
2. Meat and meat preparations	77·9	82·5	77·1	80·9	1·5	1·5	1·6	1·3
3. Dairy products, eggs and honey	39·6	46·8	37·9	36·9	2·7	2·3	2·6	2·7
5. Cereals and cereal preparations	53·3	66·5	67·2	58·8	3·9	7·4	4·3	3·2
6. Fruits and vegetables	62·7	70·9	103·5	58·9	2·3	2·6	1·5	1·5
7. Sugar and sugar preparations	18·7	14·5	17·0	13·8	5·3	5·6	4·7	5·0
8. Coffee, cocoa and preparations, tea and spices	41·8	48·7	37·2	39·7	2·8	2·5	2·6	3·0
9. Feeding stuff for animals and food wastes	13·9	19·0	16·1	16·8	0·5	0·7	0·6	1·0
11. Beverages	11·7	8·7	10·6	13·0	21·4	19·0	22·5	21·8
4 & 10. Other food and food preparations	15·1	21·4	19·7	18·2	3·6	3·5	3·8	3·4
12. Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	25·2	10·8	15·5	27·1	4·7	4·0	4·2	4·5
TOTAL CLASS A	370·9	401·5	408·9	374·0	51·8	50·8	50·5	50·3
Class B. Basic Materials								
Div. 1. Hides, skins and fur skins, undressed	11·7	15·4	8·9	10·5	1·0	1·6	1·2	1·0
2. Oil-seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels	12·2	13·3	14·2	12·1	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0
3. Rubber, including synthetic and reclaimed	18·0	19·1	15·3	13·1	1·7	2·4	1·9	1·9
4. Wood and cork	44·3	25·8	34·8	54·3	0·2	0·4	0·3	0·1
5. Pulp and waste paper	29·5	25·3	25·8	25·6	0·5	0·4	0·5	0·4
7. Wool and other animal hair and tops	36·1	44·4	34·4	25·0	17·7	15·4	17·1	13·0
8. Cotton	15·6	15·8	16·2	11·7	0·4	0·4	0·3	0·3
6 & 9. Other textile fibres and waste	9·8	10·9	10·6	8·6	4·8	5·5	5·7	5·5
10. Crude fertilizers and crude minerals, ex. fuels	11·0	9·8	9·4	9·5	3·7	3·6	3·7	3·9
11. Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	36·0	29·0	31·9	32·5	1·2	5·0	7·6	3·6
12. Misc. animal and vegetable crude materials	9·4	9·8	6·9	10·2	0·7	1·0	0·7	0·6
13. Animal and vegetable oils, fats, greases and derivatives	12·7	8·8	12·2	11·2	1·5	1·3	1·9	1·6
TOTAL CLASS B	246·3	227·4	220·7	224·2	33·6	37·1	40·8	31·8
Class C. Mineral Fuels and Lubricants								
Div. 1. Coal, coke and briquettes	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·1	7·3	7·1	6·6	9·2
2. Petroleum and petroleum products	120·7	131·9	126·7	141·5	23·6	28·6	25·5	32·0
TOTAL CLASS C	120·9	132·2	126·9	141·6	30·9	35·7	32·1	41·2
Class D. Manufactured Goods								
Div. 1. Chemicals	41·8	43·3	42·2	41·6	81·3	84·0	86·9	82·5
2. Leather, leather manufactures, and dressed furs	7·0	6·3	5·9	6·4	6·1	6·4	6·3	5·6
3. Rubber manufactures	1·7	1·7	1·7	1·6	12·0	12·1	12·2	11·4
4. Wood and cork mfrs. (ex. furniture)	14·3	14·1	15·1	14·0	1·0	1·0	1·2	0·9
5. Paper, paperboard and manufactures thereof	22·6	22·0	25·0	24·3	10·3	10·2	11·1	9·9
6. Woollen and worsted yarns and woven fabrics	3·6	3·0	3·6	3·9	20·4	20·6	19·9	20·0
7. Cotton yarns and woven fabrics	18·1	15·6	13·6	13·3	14·1	12·6	12·1	10·3
8. Man-made fibre yarns and woven fabrics	3·8	4·4	4·0	4·6	7·9	9·5	10·2	9·1
9. Miscellaneous textile manufactures	11·0	11·6	11·2	11·1	19·9	20·3	21·5	18·7
10. Misc. non-metallic mineral manufactures	5·4	5·4	5·4	5·7	17·4	16·9	18·7	16·8
11. Silver, platinum and jewellery	7·1	5·5	4·4	4·1	4·9	5·8	7·5	5·1
12. Iron and steel	12·3	9·5	12·6	14·5	52·9	49·8	52·8	46·9
13. Non-ferrous base metals	61·4	58·7	60·9	65·9	25·7	27·3	27·7	27·7
TOTAL MANUFACTURES LARGELY FOR FURTHER PROCESSING	210·0	201·1	205·7	210·8	273·9	276·6	287·8	264·8
14. Manufactures of metals	9·4	9·9	9·5	9·0	39·9	37·8	39·1	38·2
15. Machinery, other than electric	62·9	67·6	63·2	59·1	204·1	215·8	220·2	195·0
16. Electric machinery, apparatus and appliances	15·9	17·9	17·6	19·6	64·8	64·2	71·7	64·4
17. Railway vehicles	0·3	0·3	0·4	0·3	3·5	3·9	5·2	4·9
18. Road vehicles and aircraft	8·9	10·7	9·4	10·0	109·9	123·5	132·4	112·8
19. Ships and boats	3·0	2·0	7·3	3·6	22·2	5·7	13·9	8·0
20. Sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings; prefabricated buildings; furniture	2·4	2·3	2·5	2·6	6·7	6·4	6·8	6·2
21. Clothing, footwear, travel goods and handbags	16·8	19·4	18·6	18·4	11·5	10·9	9·7	13·7
22. Scientific instruments, photographic and optical goods, watches and clocks	10·8	10·4	12·1	11·3	14·0	14·5	16·4	15·6
23. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	16·2	17·7	18·2	16·6	29·1	26·8	31·9	30·5
TOTAL FINISHED MANUFACTURES	146·7	158·4	158·7	150·5	505·6	509·5	547·3	489·1
TOTAL CLASS D	356·7	359·5	364·4	361·3	779·5	786·1	835·1	753·9
Class E. Miscellaneous	4·7	4·5	3·7	4·7	24·8	22·4	23·1	24·5
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	1,099·5	1,125·0	1,124·6	1,105·8	920·6	932·1	981·7	901·8

U.K. Trade (*Continued*)

Textiles

Exports of textile manufactures were steady for most of 1961 and the first quarter of 1962 at a little more than £60 million a quarter. They rose by 6 per cent. in the second quarter but fell back by about the same amount in the third. The increase earlier this year was mainly in man-made fibre exports and these were maintained in third quarter when there was some reduction in exports of wool and cotton textiles.

Other Manufactures

£ million f.o.b. quarters or quarterly averages.
(*Percentage change on a year earlier*)

	1st quarter 1962	2nd quarter 1962	3rd quarter 1962
Metals	114·9 (— 7)	119·6 (— 3)	112·8 (+ 5)
Seasonally adjusted	*113*	*117*	*120*
Iron and steel	49·8 (—12)	52·8 (— 7)	46·9 (+ 1)
Non-ferrous base metals	27·3 (+ 15)	27·7 (+ 6)	27·7 (+13)
Miscellaneous metal manufactures	37·8 (—11)	39·1 (— 3)	38·2 (+ 5)
Textile manufactures	63·0 (— 7)	63·6 (+ 4)	58·1 (— 1)
Seasonally adjusted	*61*	*64*	*61*
Wool yarns and fabrics	20·6 (— 6)	19·9 (+ 2)	20·0 (— 4)
Cotton yarns and woven fabrics	12·6 (—21)	12·1 (—19)	10·3 (—17)
Man-made fibre yarns and fabrics	9·5 (+15)	10·2 (+38)	9·1 (+23)
Miscellaneous textile manufactures	20·3 (— 7)	21·5 (+10)	18·7 (+ 4)
Wool tops	8·4 (—20)	9·0 (—12)	7·4 (—25)
Other manufactured goods	180·6 (— 2)	192·1 (+ 8)	182·5 (+ 6)
Seasonally adjusted	*182*	*190*	*189*
Chemicals	84·0 (— 1)	86·9 (+ 8)	82·5 (+ 8)
Chemical elements and compounds	19·9 (— 4)	20·3 (+ 7)	19·5 (+12)
Pigments, paints, etc.	7·7 (— 5)	8·0 (+ 5)	7·0 (+ 2)
Drugs and medicines	12·3 (+ 1)	13·4 (+11)	11·9 (— 1)
Soaps, toilet preparations, etc.	6·4 (—14)	7·2 (— 1)	7·1 (+ 4)
Plastics materials	12·6 (— 3)	13·6 (+14)	13·2 (+20)
Rubber manufactures	12·1 (— 4)	12·2 (+ 3)	11·4 (+ 5)
Paper	10·2 (— 7)	11·1 (+ 6)	9·9 (+ 5)
Pottery and glass	8·5 (— 2)	9·4 (+13)	8·9 (+14)
Clothing and footwear, etc.	10·9 (— 5)	9·7 (+ 5)	13·7 (+ 7)
Printed matter	8·1 (— 1)	9·0 (+ 6)	9·6 (+ 5)

Metals

Exports of metals have been rising this year. After increases of 3 per cent. in both the second and third quarters they were back to the high rate of early in 1961. The expansion has been broadly based, with increased exports of iron and steel, non-ferrous base metals and metal manufactures.

Other Manufactures

Exports of other manufactures fell back slightly in the third quarter after a large increase of 5 per cent. in the second. These exports had been rising slowly from the second quarter of 1961 until the first quarter of 1962. There have been increases in a wide range of goods; chemicals (particularly soaps and toilet preparations and plastics materials), paper, pottery and glass and clothing.

Other Goods

The most noticeable change in the third quarter was an increase of 30 per cent. in exports of fuels mainly refined petroleum products to Netherlands and Germany. These had changed little during last year, but there were modest increases in each of the first two quarters this year. Exports of food, beverages and tobacco have been declining over the past year. In the third quarter there was a modest fall of 1 per cent. with reductions in exports of live animals and sugar preparations partly offset by increased exports of barley. There was a substantial reduction in exports of basic materials in the third quarter (9 per cent. seasonally adjusted); in the second quarter there had been a large rise. Much of the recent fluctuation was in exports of iron and steel scrap and raw wool. Other miscellaneous exports, postal packages and live animals of the kind not normally used for food, do not normally change much. There was, however, a sharp reduction in these exports in the first quarter this year but they have risen since and this continued into the third quarter.

Other Exports

£ million f.o.b. quarters or quarterly averages
(*Percentage change on a year earlier*)

	1st quarter 1962	2nd quarter 1962	3rd quarter 1962
Food beverages and tobacco	50·8 (+ 4)	50·5 (+ 9)	50·3 (— 7)
Seasonally adjusted	*53*	*52*	*51*
Cereals and cereal preparations	7·4 (+66)	4·3 (+45)	3·2 (+ 5)
Sugar and sugar preparations	5·6 (— 2)	4·7 (+ 8)	5·0 (—21)
Whisky	16·7 (+ 8)	19·6 (+15)	18·8 (— 1)
Basic materials (including wool tops)	37·1 (+ 8)	40·8 (+20)	31·8 (+ 2)
Seasonally adjusted	*35*	*39*	*36*
Mineral fuels and lubricants	35·7 (+9)	32·1 (+10)	41·2 (+48)
Seasonally adjusted	*34*	*34*	*44*
Coal, coke and briquettes	7·1 (+ 1)	6·6 (— 7)	9·2 (+25)
Refined petroleum	26·3 (+13)	23·0 (+16)	27·2 (+45)

Re-exports

Exports of imported goods, seasonally adjusted, fell from a total of £43 million in the second quarter to £37 million in the third quarter. Most of the reduction was in re-exports of rubber; there were also reduced re-exports of raw wool, furskins, non-ferrous metals and silver.

Commodity Pattern of Imports

Food, Beverages and Tobacco

Imports of food, beverages and tobacco in the third quarter (seasonally adjusted) were unchanged from the high level of the second. During the quarter, however, they were declining. These imports were particularly large during the first half year when, mainly owing to the cold Spring, there were big landings of fruit and vegetables and feeding stuffs, but these fell back sharply during the third quarter. These reductions were offset by an increase in imports of dairy products and of canned salmon. Imports of meat were unchanged.

Imports of fruit and vegetables, seasonally adjusted, were £13 million or 15 per cent. lower than in the second quarter, though still £10 million more than in the third quarter of last year. Imports of potatoes remained higher than last year, as also were imports of apples and carrots. By the end of the quarter, however, imports of all three were down to levels little higher than the year before.

Imports of cereals and feeding stuffs continued at a high rate in the third quarter, and 20 per cent. more than the previous year, but they have fallen continuously since May, and by September were little above the level of September 1961. Imports of maize in the third quarter were £7 million higher than a year earlier, and in the first three quarters of this year were nearly half as large again as in the same period of 1961.

Imports of dairy products were £5 million higher than in the third quarter of last year. This increase was mostly accounted for by a higher value of imports of butter from Australia and New Zealand, but imports of cheese also rose. Imports of canned salmon continued at a much faster rate than in 1961.

U.K. Trade (*Continued*)

Industrial Materials

Imports of industrial materials (basic materials and manufactures mainly for further processing) were falling during most of 1961. The rate of decline slackened in the second half of the year but there was a further sharp fall early in 1962 and the trend continued downwards until about the middle of the year. In the third quarter, they began to rise again and the increase of £22 million of 5 per cent. accounted for about half of the increase in total imports between the two quarters.

An increase in imports of basic materials in the third quarter did not completely offset the fall which occurred in the second quarter. The average of the last two quarters was about 4 per cent. below the level of the fourth quarter of 1961. Imports of wool and of timber in the six months were at the fourth quarter level but have been increasing recently; imports of cotton were somewhat less than in the fourth quarter.

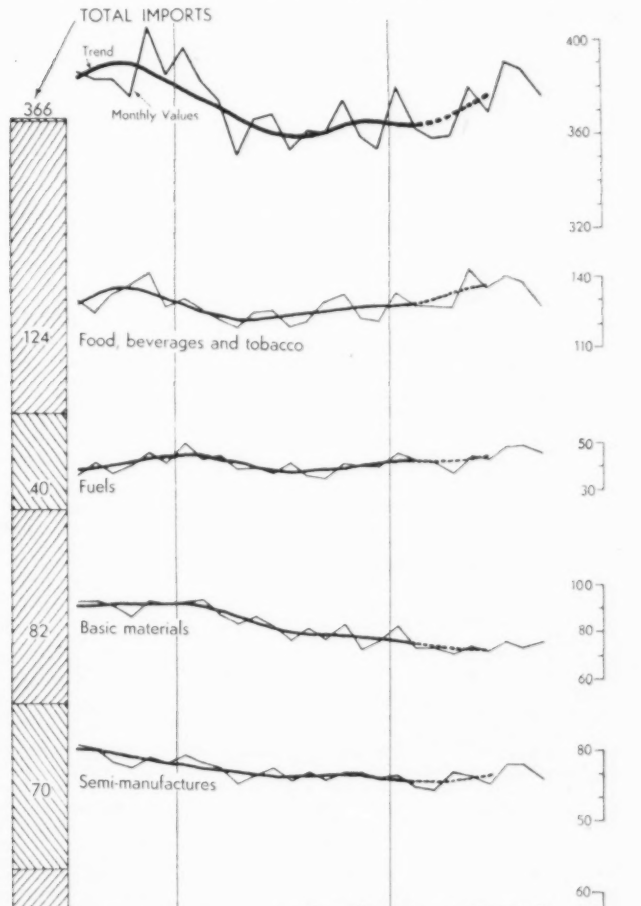
Imports of manufactures for further processing rose between the second and third quarter by £13 million or 6 per cent. The increase in the quarter seems to have been largely due to greater imports of non-ferrous metals (notably copper) and of iron and steel and to some increase in imports of textile manufactures.

Mineral fuels and lubricants

After changing relatively little in the last quarter of 1961, imports of fuels rose sharply in the first half of this year. There was a further large increase in the third quarter when they were 19 per cent. more than in the final quarter of 1961. The increase was almost

Imports: Commodity Classes

Seasonally adjusted £ million c.i.f. monthly averages or calendar months.



	1961				1962					
	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	July	Aug.	Sept.
Food, beverages and tobacco	125	122	123	125	129	135	135	140	138	128
Basic materials	90	83	78	77	76	72	75	76	74	77
Fuels	45	38	38	40	43	41	48	48	49	46
Semi-mfrs.	74	68	68	70	65	68	72	74	74	68
Finished mfrs.	48	48	50	50	52	51	53	53	52	54
Miscellaneous	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2
Total	384	362	358	362	367	369	384	390	387	376

Food, Beverages and Tobacco

£ million c.i.f. quarters or quarterly averages
(*Percentage change on a year earlier*)

	1st quarter 1962	2nd quarter 1962	3rd quarter 1962
Total food, beverages and tobacco	401·5 (+ 5)	408·9 (+ 9)	374·0 (+ 8)
Seasonally adjusted	*388*	*406*	*405*
Live animals	11·9 (+ 5)	7·1 (—13)	9·9 (—23)
Meat and meat preparations	82·5 (+ 0)	77·1 (— 8)	80·9 (+ 5)
Beef and veal	14·7 (+11)	13·8 (— 8)	16·4 (+25)
Th. tons	72 (+ 2)	74 (— 6)	83 (+22)
Mutton and lamb	19·8 (— 2)	14·2 (—22)	14·6 (+27)
Th. tons	120 (+ 9)	85 (—22)	77 (— 3)
Bacon	24·7 (+ 2)	23·0 (— 7)	22·3 (— 8)
Th. tons	99 (+ 3)	102 (+10)	99 (— 6)
Dairy products, eggs and honey	46·8 (+ 3)	37·9 (— 5)	36·9 (+16)
Butter	32·8 (+ 3)	26·2 (— 2)	26·8 (+24)
Th. tons	121 (— 3)	93 (—12)	87 (— 4)
Cereals and feeding stuffs	85·4 (+23)	83·3 (+23)	75·6 (+20)
Fruits and vegetables	70·9 (+13)	103·5 (+37)	58·9 (+12)
Unrefined sugar	11·9 (—26)	14·9 (—16)	11·8 (—11)
Th. tons	507 (— 2)	584 (+ 7)	433 (— 5)
Tea	31·4 (—14)	20·2 (— 5)	28·0 (+ 9)
Raw cocoa	8·9 (+74)	6·4 (+47)	3·0 (— 7)
Th. tons	51 (+108)	39 (+68)	18 (— 7)
Beverages	8·7 (— 7)	10·6 (—11)	13·0 (— 4)
Tobacco	10·8 (—22)	15·5 (— 0)	27·1 (— 8)
Th. tons	17 (—22)	25 (— 2)	41 (—10)

Finished Manufactures

£ million c.i.f. quarters or quarterly averages
(*Percentage change on a year earlier*)

	1st quarter 1962	2nd quarter 1962	3rd quarter 1962
Consumer goods (1)	41·6 (+ 7)	43·1 (+ 6)	41·9 (+ 8)
Cars and motor cycles	3·8 (+54)	4·3 (—13)	3·0 (—18)
Other durable goods	10·0 (— 0)	11·1 (— 3)	10·9 (+ 6)
Clothing and footwear	19·4 (+ 1)	18·6 (+14)	18·4 (+12)
Other consumer goods	8·4 (+17)	9·0 (+16)	9·6 (+13)
Special items (2)	16·1 (+21)	12·9 (— 1)	13·0 (—15)
Other, mainly capital goods	100·6 (+ 9)	102·7 (+ 6)	95·6 (+ 6)
Machinery and instruments	81·4 (+12)	79·4 (+ 0)	75·5 (+ 2)
Aircraft and parts	4·5 (— 2)	2·6 (—15)	4·8 (+68)
Ships and boats	2·0 (—21)	7·3 (+263)	3·6 (+364)
Other	12·8 (+ 3)	13·4 (+ 2)	11·7 (— 7)
Total finished manufactures (3)	158·4 (+10)	158·7 (+ 5)	150·5 (+ 4)
Seasonally adjusted	*155*	*152*	*159*

(1) Goods covered by headings in the Trade Accounts believed to include mainly consumer goods.
(2) Aero-engines and parts, arms, ammunition, etc., coin and works of art.
(3) Class D. Divisions 14-23.

(*Continued on next page*)

U.K. Trade (*Continued*)

Materials and Fuels

£ million c.i.f. quarters or quarterly averages
(*Percentage change on a year earlier*)

	1st quarter 1962	2nd quarter 1962	3rd quarter 1962
Basic materials	227·4 (—15)	220·7 (—14)	224·2 (— 4)
Seasonally adjusted	*228*	*217*	*226*
Hides and skins	15·4 (+ 5)	8·9 (—15)	10·5 (+ 4)
Oils and oilseeds	22·2 (— 9)	26·4 (— 5)	23·3 (— 3)
Rubber	19·1 (—14)	15·3 (—18)	13·1 (—23)
Th. tons	91 (— 6)	72 (—13)	65 (—16)
Wood and cork	25·8 (—23)	34·8 (—16)	54·3 (— 8)
Sawn softwood	16·5 (—25)	24·9 (—13)	41·5 (— 6)
Th. standards	221 (—21)	331 (— 8)	553 (+ 1)
Woodpulp	25·3 (—23)	25·8 (—20)	25·6 (+ 1)
Th. tons	572 (—22)	597 (—14)	602 (+ 9)
Raw wool	41·8 (+ 1)	30·5 (—22)	21·8 (+ 1)
Th. tons	92 (— 1)	69 (—21)	51 (+ 8)
Raw cotton	13·7 (—27)	14·2 (— 1)	10·0 (+ 4)
Th. tons	57 (—27)	59 (— 1)	41 (+ 8)
Manufactures largely for further processing (1)	201·1 (—10)	205·7 (— 2)	210·8 (+ 5)
Seasonally adjusted	*196*	*204*	*217*
Chemicals	43·3 (— 8)	42·2 (+ 4)	41·6 (+ 3)
Wood manufactures	14·1 (—11)	15·1 (+12)	14·0 (+ 3)
Newsprint, paper and board	22·0 (— 1)	25·0 (+13)	24·3 (+ 4)
Cotton yarns and fabrics	15·6 (—27)	13·6 (—28)	13·3 (—20)
Other textile manufactures	19·0 (— 1)	18·8 (— 1)	19·5 (+ 9)
Iron and steel	9·5 (—36)	12·6 (+13)	14·5 (+45)
Th. tons	150 (—32)	239 (+78)	310 (+133)
Non-ferrous base metals	58·7 (— 9)	60·9 (— 3)	65·9 (+12)
Aluminium	14·0 (+ 1)	12·8 (+ 5)	11·2 (— 4)
Copper	29·4 (— 7)	32·2 (— 6)	36·0 (+33)
Th. tons	127 (—10)	138 (— 6)	154 (+31)
Lead	2·0 (—42)	2·4 (—15)	3·0 (— 6)
Zinc	2·9 (—26)	2·4 (—38)	2·5 (—14)
Th. tons	39 (—14)	32 (—27)	35 (— 0)
Total industrial materials (2)	428·5 (—13)	426·3 (— 9)	435·0 (— 0)
Seasonally adjusted	*424*	*421*	*443*
Mineral fuels and lubricants	132·2 (— 2)	126·9 (+ 6)	141·6 (+25)
Seasonally adjusted	*130*	*124*	*143*
Crude petroleum	94·4 (— 3)	87·1 (+ 0)	100·8 (+22)
Mn. galls.	3,399 (— 2)	3,172 (+ 0)	3,714 (+23)
Refined petroleum	36·0 (+ 1)	36·7 (+17)	36·2 (+21)
Mn. galls.	965 (+ 9)	947 (+32)	899 (+27)

(1) Class D. Divisions 1-13.
(2) Basic materials and manufactures largely for further processing.

entirely crude petroleum; there was a large increase in exports of British refined petroleum during the same period.

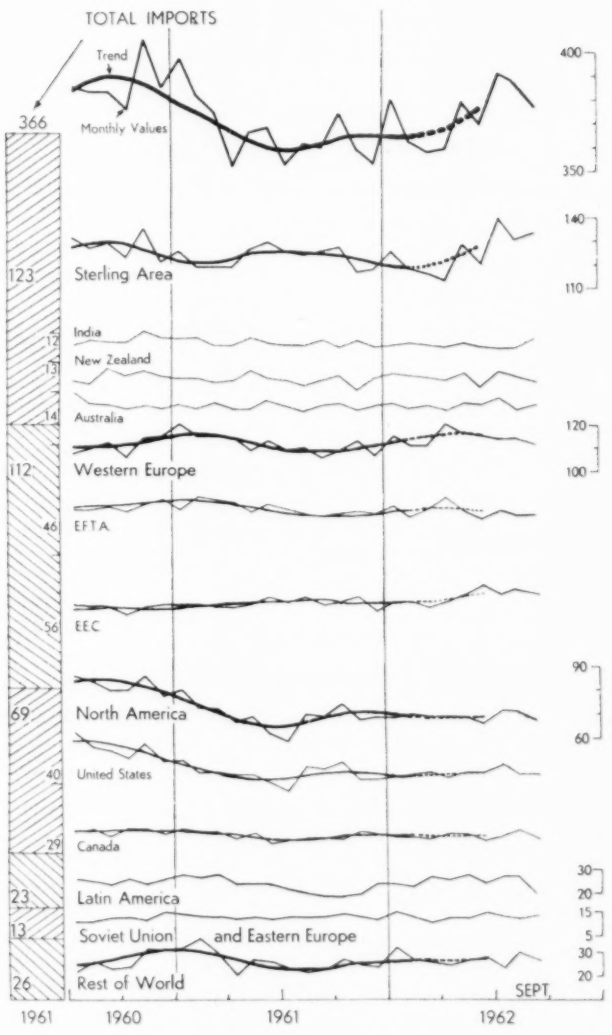
Finished manufactures

Imports of finished manufactures were rising slowly during most of last year. There was a slackening in the rate of growth in the final quarter and early this year but the gradual upward trend was then resumed. In the third quarter they rose by 4 per cent. over the second quarter level. There was little change in imports of capital goods but imports of consumer goods were rising. Half of the increase was in engineering products. Imports of road vehicles were unchanged and imports of other transport equipment (mainly ships and aircraft) were somewhat less than in the second quarter. Imports of machinery and instruments (including some consumer goods) rose by 4 per cent., seasonally adjusted, following a fall of the same magnitude in the second quarter. Imports of finished manufactures outside the engineering sector rose by 7 per cent.

Among consumer goods, imports of durables, other than vehicles seem to have been increasing, allowing for seasonal movements; imports in the third quarter were 6 per cent. more than a year earlier, whereas in the second quarter they had been 3 per cent. less. Among capital goods, imports of aircraft were greater and imports of ships less than in the second quarter. Imports of machinery and instruments changed little between the second and third quarters after making rough allowance for seasonal factors; they were 2 per cent. more than in the third quarter of 1961.

Imports: Areas

Seasonally adjusted £ million c.i.f. monthly averages or calendar months.



	1961				1962					
	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	July	Aug.	Sept.
Sterling Area	121	125	124	120	120	121	134	139	130	133
Australia	15	15	14	14	15	15	16	18	14	16
New Zealand	13	15	12	13	15	13	14	16	14	12
India	13	12	12	11	11	11	11	9	10	14
Western Europe	117	112	108	110	113	118	113	113	114	111
Economic Community	56	56	57	57	56	60	61	60	62	60
Free Trade Assocn. (inc. Finland)	51	46	44	44	45	46	44	45	43	44
North America	75	66	66	71	70	68	70	71	71	68
U.S.A. and Dependencies	43	39	39	40	40	40	41	44	40	40
Canada	31	28	27	30	29	29	29	29	31	28
Latin America	27	24	20	21	25	26	24	27	27	20
Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	14	13	14
Rest of World	33	25	23	25	29	27	28	24	30	27
Total	384	362	358	362	367	369	384	390	387	376

U.K. Trade (*Continued*)

Imports by Areas and Countries

£ million c.i.f. quarters or quarterly averages
(*Percentage change on a year earlier*)

	1st quarter 1962	2nd quarter 1962	3rd quarter 1962
Non-Sterling Area:			
North America	201·0 (— 6)	199·4 (+ 1)	200·7 (+ 4)
Seasonally adjusted	*209*	*204*	*210*
United States & Deps.	126·3 (— 5)	112·1 (+ 1)	108·8 (+ 4)
Seasonally adjusted	*120*	*121*	*124*
Canada	74·7 (— 8)	87·2 (+ 1)	92·0 (+ 5)
Seasonally adjusted	*86*	*87*	*87*
Latin America	75·3 (— 6)	83·7 (+ 7)	75·3 (+18)
Seasonally adjusted	*74*	*79*	*73*
Argentina	22·9 (+ 0)	24·0 (+ 1)	26·6 (+69)
Venezuela	21·5 (— 8)	23·3 (+52)	14·3 (+ 9)
Other	30·9 (— 9)	36·4 (— 8)	34·4 (— 2)
Western Europe	337·0 (— 2)	350·2 (+ 3)	332·9 (+ 2)
Seasonally adjusted	*338*	*353*	*338*
Economic Community	175·0 (+ 4)	183·3 (+ 6)	172·2 (+ 3)
Seasonally adjusted	*169*	*181*	*182*
France	35·2 (— 7)	33·1 (—13)	30·8 (—10)
Western Germany	46·4 (+ 1)	48·0 (— 2)	48·5 (+ 2)
Italy	29·4 (+16)	28·5 (+13)	28·9 (+10)
Netherlands	46·2 (+ 6)	54·7 (+24)	46·8 (+11)
Belgium and Luxembourg	17·8 (+10)	19·0 (+22)	17·2 (+ 7)
Free Trade Association including Finland	128·1 (—10)	135·0 (— 3)	141·4 (+ 0)
Seasonally adjusted	*136*	*139*	*133*
Sweden	36·0 (—18)	38·1 (—11)	39·0 (+ 7)
Norway and Spitzbergen	17·0 (—16)	16·7 (—14)	15·8 (—10)
Denmark & Greenland	37·1 (+ 5)	38·8 (+ 8)	37·7 (+ 3)
Switzerland and Liechtenstein	13·1 (— 1)	13.4 (+16)	12·8 (+ 2)
Portugal, Azores and Madeira	4·2 (—24)	4·5 (+ 6)	5·2 (+23)
Austria	3·6 (+ 1)	3·3 (— 5)	3·0 (—13)
Finland	17·0 (—15)	20·2 (— 8)	27·9 (— 8)
Spain, Canary Islands and Spanish Ports in North Africa	22·0 (+ 6)	20·5 (+15)	9·7 (+ 1)
Other	12·0 (+10)	11·4 (+24)	9·6 (+18)
Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	36·4 (+ 1)	34·5 (+ 6)	43·9 (— 2)
Seasonally adjusted	*39*	*40*	*40*
Soviet Union	18·1 (+ 8)	14·7 (+ 6)	26·6 (— 2)
Other	18·3 (— 5)	19·8 (+ 6)	17·3 (— 2)
Other Non-Sterling	90·8 (—11)	85·5 (+ 5)	76·9 (+19)
Seasonally adjusted	*86*	*80*	*84*
Middle East	44·8 (—12)	39·9 (+10)	34·3 (+23)
China	6·5 (—15)	4·3 (—20)	4·7 (—34)
Japan	12·6 (— 5)	15·1 (+36)	13·1 (+91)
Other	27·0 (—12)	26·2 (— 9)	24·8 (+ 9)
Total Non-Sterling	740·6 (— 4)	753·3 (+ 3)	729·7 (+ 6)
Seasonally adjusted	*746*	*755*	*745*
Sterling Area:			
Australia	48·5 (+ 3)	44·5 (— 2)	43·5 (+15)
Seasonally adjusted	*45*	*44*	*48*
New Zealand	54·4 (+13)	42·4 (—13)	36·1 (+12)
Seasonally adjusted	*44*	*39*	*42*
India	37·3 (—13)	27·7 (—14)	30·7 (— 1)
Seasonally adjusted	*34*	*32*	*34*
Pakistan	8·0 (—12)	6·6 (+31)	5·7 (+98)
Ceylon	9·7 (— 9)	10·6 (— 6)	12·4 (+29)
Malaya and Singapore	13·2 (—20)	11·1 (—25)	10·2 (—25)
Ghana	7·1 (+40)	6·8 (+22)	4·4 (—11)
Nigeria	22·1 (+17)	19·9 (+ 0)	15·9 (—24)
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	19·6 (— 2)	22·8 (—15)	31·7 (+ 5)
The West Indies	16·0 (—12)	19·5 (— 7)	15·3 (+ 2)
British East Africa	7·7 (—10)	10·3 (+30)	8·1 (+19)
Irish Republic	34·9 (+ 0)	32·1 (— 8)	36·2 (— 8)
South Africa	24·6 (+ 7)	32·6 (+ 1)	25·0 (— 5)
Middle East	50·1 (+ 8)	45·1 (— 8)	64·0 (+30)
Other	31·3 (— 2)	39·1 (+23)	36·9 (+15)
Total Sterling Area	384·4 (+ 1)	371·3 (— 4)	376·1 (+ 7)
Seasonally adjusted	*359*	*362*	*402*
Total all countries	1,125·0 (— 3)	1,124·6 (+ 1)	1,105·8 (+ 6)
Seasonally adjusted	*1,101*	*1,107*	*1,153*

Sources of Imports

Sterling Area

Imports from the sterling area were declining from the middle of last year until the early months of 1962. They were again rising by the Summer and in the third quarter increased sharply, by some £40 million (11 per cent.), after seasonal adjustment. A large part of this increase was from the sterling countries of the Middle East: imports from this group of countries rose by £19 million or 42 per cent. (not seasonally adjusted) between the two quarters. A large part of this increase represented larger oil imports from Kuwait: imports in the second quarter had been relatively low. There was also a large increase in imports from Libya. Imports from Australia and New Zealand rose by 9 per cent. and 8 per cent. respectively, but the increase from New Zealand followed a larger fall in the second quarter. There were increased imports from Rhodesia and Nyasaland and imports from India also rose following an earlier fall. Imports from Ghana and Nigeria fell in the third quarter.

Western Europe

Imports from Western Europe were falling in the first half of 1961 but by the end of the year they were again rising and the increase continued into the second quarter of this year. In the third quarter they fell by 4 per cent. (seasonally adjusted) but were still 3 per cent. more than in the fourth quarter of 1961.

There was little change between the second and third quarters in imports from the Common Market. Imports from EFTA fell by £6 million (4 per cent.) and there was a fall of £7 million (22 per cent.) from the remainder of Western Europe.

North America

Imports from North America fell sharply in the first half of 1961 but recovered slightly before the end of the year and there was little further change up to the middle of this year. There were signs of a further increase in the third quarter when imports rose by £6 million, or 3 per cent., most of the increase coming from the United States.

Latin America

Imports from Latin America, generally declining in 1961, rose during the first half of this year but fell back again, by 7 per cent. in the third quarter, probably mainly because of variations between the two quarters in the level of oil imports from Venezuela.

Rest of World

There was again no change in the level of imports from the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe in the third quarter. Imports from other countries rose by 5 per cent.

The tables below the charts show the seasonally adjusted figures only for the four quarters of 1961, for the first three quarters of 1962 and for the last three calendar months. Figures for earlier periods can be supplied. Application should be made to: The Board of Trade, Statistics Division (seasonal adjustment), Room D.53, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

Detailed particulars of United Kingdom imports, exports and re-exports were published on October 23* and further analysis of the figures will be found in the Monthly Report on Overseas Trade for November† due to be published on or about November 23†.

* Accounts relating to Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom, September 1962. H.M. Stationery Office, price 25s. 6d. (by post 26s. 6d).

† Report on Overseas Trade published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 3s. 6d. (by post 3s. 10d.) Annual subscription £2 6s.

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The Consequences of Britain Joining the EEC

—*Mr. Alan Green*

SPEAKING AT THE annual dinner of the Institute of Directors in Birmingham on October 17, Mr. Alan Green, Minister of State, Board of Trade, said that within a few months we should know the results of the Brussels negotiations, and would have to judge, in the light of the terms offered us, whether to join the European Economic Community. 'That decision will be momentous. It is right that there should be the fullest public discussion of the issues. And although the political implications of entry into Europe are of first importance, I particularly welcome the recent discussions of the economic questions which are of great significance also. Let me emphasize at the outset that the Government have never sought to disguise the fact that there will be certain economic disadvantages. Some food prices will rise and we shall pay more for our food imports. Over a period we are likely gradually to lose many of our preferential advantages in the markets of the Commonwealth. I do not belittle these consequences.'

But, continued the Minister, there were economic advantages too. The main one, from which all the rest followed, was the prospect of a home market for British industry four or five times the size of the present British market. This was a concept quite different from the mere exchange of reciprocal tariff concessions - increased opportunities for our exports in exchange for greater access to the British market. It meant that the base from which British industry could operate was not only bigger, but different in kind, from the base it had today. It meant that we could take more advantage of all the modern developments of large scale production with all the advantages in science and technology which this implied. It meant that British businessmen would always have the opportunity to think big and to plan for developments on a large scale. It should enable us to increase our sales to Europe, but this was only a part of the consequences that he expected to follow. The effect of this large domestic market would be a great increase in competition and a stimulus to much greater efficiency which should also enable us to increase our exports to markets outside the Community.

Effects on Industry

The Minister said that the effects on British industry would be complex and varied. 'I am sometimes asked to forecast the fortunes of a particular industry on the assumption that we join the Community. It has even been put to me that the Government have a list of industries which they regard as doomed, and the fearful would much like to know whether their kind of business appears on this list. This is, of course, nonsense. There is no such thing as a whole industry which is bound, or even likely to die under the stress of European competition. But in every industry there are efficient firms and less efficient firms. The former tend to thrive on competition, the latter to contract. As everyone in business knows, this process goes on all the time. But if we go into Europe, competition will be fiercer and the process will accelerate. All one can say with any reasonable degree of certainty is that the big prizes will go to the most efficient, and that the least efficient will find it harder to survive.'

If it had these consequences, free access to our market for the other members of the Community, which some saw as a disadvantage, seemed to him a positive gain. Ever since the war our problem in this country had essentially been a shortage of the really vital resources in relation to all the things we were trying to do: shortage of skill, managerial talent, manpower, capital and, in some places, even space. If we wanted to prosper it was surely only sense that we should concentrate our resources on the most efficient, productive and progressive sections of economic activity, and do this on a scale which permitted the maximum development: anything which hastened this process would promote the health of the economy. 'The question is where the balance lies' Some of our critics he said had reproached us for not producing detailed calculations of the effects of our accession in all parts of the economy. Some had assumed that, in the absence of such a calculation, we must have something to hide and the balance of economic advantages must be against our entry. Others, more cautious, had drawn the conclusion that the balance could not be more than fifty-fifty in favour.

'The plain fact is that these matters cannot be quantified. As I have said, I cannot predict the fortunes of any particular industry whether we go in or whether we stay out. I imagine that most firms in this country have made some assessment for themselves though probably in rather broad terms. And it is not without significance that the majority of British industry is firmly in favour of our entry into Europe. I cannot isolate the effects of our entry from all other considerations and produce detailed figures to show, on alternative estimates of of joining or not joining, what will happen to our standard of living, our wage rates, the growth of the social services and so on. Nor, I suggest, can anyone else. At the best of times, forecasting of any precise nature is a hazardous business, as we all know. Until quite recently it was a commonly held view that it was impossible to have a recession in the United States without having a recession also in Europe. That was finally disproved in 1960. It used to be supposed– and for that matter it still seems to be supposed in some quarters– that Britain is virtually the sole market for all products of importance produced in the Commonwealth. It is true that we are a very large market for some products from some countries, but with the obvious exceptions, such as New Zealand butter, we are nothing like so big a market proportionately as we used to be. Thirty years ago, Canada sent to Britain two-fifths of her total exports; now she sends us only one-sixth. Who would have supposed a few years ago that by this time Australia would be selling more wool to Japan than to Britain? The pattern of trade is changing all the time. But it is impossible to predict with any precision either the timing or the extent of these changes for any particular product in any particular market', continued the Minister.

Balance of Advantage

'Where, in relation to our joining the Community the balance of advantage lies is essentially a matter of judgment and not of calculation. If we were to wait until we could produce a detailed balance sheet we should never make up our minds because such a balance sheet will never be produced. We must bear in mind too that the question is one of the long term and that, even if we could do so it would be quite insufficient to answer it in terms of what might happen in the first few years after our entry. The judgment has to be made not on a static situation but on developments over time. The Government are well aware that the economic advantages consist of new opportunities. Not even our most severe critics have denied the existence of these opportunities on a massive scale. Those who doubt the outcome must doubt the ability of British industry to compete on equal terms. They must have reservations about the basic inventive genius of the British people and their capacity to adapt themselves to changing circumstances. This seems fainthearted and fearful. It presupposes a world determinedly static – a world which has ceased to want to grow. The Government have no such doubts. They are convinced that, given equality of opportunities, this country will do as well as any other and possibly a little bit better.

He said it was true that there had been some suggestion than an alternative course to joining the Community would be to set up a trading club within the Commonwealth. This seemed to him to ignore entirely the facts both of history and of our present situation. The members of the Commonwealth included economies as diverse as any in the world. They ranged from relatively sparsely populated countries like Canada, whose process of industrialization had gone on for some time, to crowded countries like India who were still at a relatively early stage of industrialization and even further to the newer members of the Commonwealth, some of whom were hardly yet even on the verge of it. Many Commonwealth countries were at the stage when they found it necessary to protect their industries from competition from imports and there was nothing wrong in this. But it did mean that there were inevitably limits to the export opportunities of many of our manufacturing industries. Conversely, the encouragement of British agriculture had already reduced the market in Britain for Commonwealth agricultural products. He could not imagine how anyone could think it possible to devise a preferential system within the Commonwealth which would fulfil even the larger part of the exporting needs of all members of the Commonwealth and, at the same time, meet the individual members' other economic and political requirements.

'It is fallacy to suppose that the greater part of Commonwealth export trade as a whole consists of trade between the members of the Commonwealth. It would be a poor fate for all of us if this were so, since, in the last few years, while world trade has been mounting, intra-Commonwealth trade has hardly expanded at all. In the last seven years exports from Commonwealth countries to other Commonwealth countries have increased by 13 per cent. In the same period world exports have increased by over 50 per cent. Exports from the members of the European Community to each other have increased

by over 150 per cent. So I see no alternative in a Commonwealth trading system as a market for our goods. In these terms it is unreal to speak of a choice between the Commonwealth and the Community. It is also unreal to suggest that there is a choice between the two in the sense that going into Europe would damage the Commonwealth and staying out would benefit it,' added the Minister.

'It is extremely important, both for the Commonwealth and for world trade as a whole, that the European Community should be liberal in its economic policies. It must become a growing market for supplies, not only traditional commodities, but also of manufactures from the developing countries. Whether we join or not the Community will have enormous influence on the future development of world trade. The two best contributions that we could make to the Commonwealth both presuppose our entry into the Community. The first is that, by building up our own economic strength we should be better placed to provide the capital which the developing Commonwealth needs. The second is that, with our own experience of the Commonwealth connections and our own needs as an exporter to the world, we should use our influence to develop outward looking policies in the Community

'We have the choice of joining the European Community or not joining it. If we do not join it no one can say now exactly what our situation will be. But we must be clear that the one course that is not open to us is just to go on as we have gone on before. The Community exists and is developing. It is likely to accquire new members. The Commonwealth is evolving in its own way and, sooner rather than later, the individual members of it will establish their own relationships with the Community whatever we do. The United States also are bound to be greatly effected by this major economic fact of the existence of the Community and its likely influence in the trading affairs of the free world. The passage of the new Trade Bill clearly shows that the U.S. Government are well aware of the new situation. There is similarly no prospect of maintaining, entirely unchanged, the present position of the Commonwealth in the British market. Whether we go into Europe or not there must be changes in the Commonwealth trading pattern as in our own.'

Concluding he said, 'If we are clear that, whatever the decision, change is inevitable, we must also accept that there is no course that we can adopt which offers us complete and guaranteed security. Every possibility involves some degree of risk. For my part, provided that we can negotiate suitable terms, I would take up the challenge gladly accepting the risks that are involved in going into Europe for the sake of the advantages and opportunities of doing so.'

Stimulus of New Ideas on Britain Joining EEC

THE ECONOMIC implications of Britain's entry to the Common Market were dealt with when Mr. Alan Green, Minister of State, spoke to the Conference of the U.K. Council of the European Movement at Blackpool on October 20.

The Minister said he did not need to labour to the delegates the obvious advantages of obtaining a massive increase in what would be our domestic market. If we joined the Community we would have access to a market four or five time bigger than the present British market of 50 million people. The implications of an enlargement of this size went far beyond the simple question of access. Some of them were intangible, all of them incalculable, but they were none the less real and important.

The first was the stimulus of greater efficiency that competition in this wide area would bring. Then there was the important point that without a large home market some modern industries could not function. But perhaps most important of all the advantages that might be expected were the stimulus of new ideas, industrial, technical and commercial, when we were an integral part of this vast market.

'The economic case for entry into Europe may sound very general: but I doubt if you will expect me to particularize, to say who will gain by how much, and who will lose. If some confident and accurate prediction of this kind could be made, policy making would be an obvious and easy job – which I can assure you it is not. Think for a moment what such a mathematical calculation would involve. Every firm in every industry must have its plans for dealing with the Common Market, but in fairly general terms, since even the best firm cannot plan down to the last unit how much it can sell. We cannot possibly judge in the mass better than they can in the particular what the result of all these operations will be. And even if we could, the calculation would not help greatly. There is no point in adding and subtracting now in order to evaluate the immediate advantages. This is a long-term problem we are discussing, and the benefits of membership will grow as time passes and as Europe grows. We dare not take the short-sighted view – we must come to a judgment on what will be best for the country in the future. And I repeat, it is a matter of judgment and not of calculation. For the reasons that I have given the Government feel that the balance of economic advantage is in favour of our entry into Europe', added the Minister.

He said that in recent months the 'large and heartening increase in our exports to Europe' had in some measure been due to the hope and expectation among our businessmen that Britain would join the Community. Our export trade with Europe is now very large. Last year for the first time our exports to Western Europe as a whole exceeded our exports to the Commonwealth, and made up approximately one-third of our total. Exports to the Six made up approximately one-fifth of the total. These were remarkable figures. 'What I wish to stress even more than the absolute size of the trade is the rate of growth. In the last seven years, the increase in our exports to the Six has been approximately double the increase in our total exports.'

'But, I have heard it asked, is it not selfish for Britain to join this rich man's club and turn its back on the rest of the world? In particular, is it not letting down the Commonwealth? Several fallacies lie behind this question. First, the Community is itself a big exporter on the world market, as every British exporter who competes with it in overseas markets is very well aware. Even without the addition of Britain, it is far the biggest importer of manufactured goods in the world. And there is no doubt that the vast increase in its imports is mainly due to the growth in its economic activity. Further, the Community has shown that it is prepared to reduce tariffs in multilateral negotiations. It has done so once in the Dillon round. And like Britain, it has welcomed the new powers that the United States Administration has secured in the Trade Expansion Act which became law a week or so ago, and which offers the opportunity for a further reduction of tariffs on a very wide scale, which will be of benefit to all the rest of the world.'

'Secondly, to increase Britain's wealth is the best service that we can do for other countries, whether we join the Community or not. With our own growth will come a greater capacity to import and an increase in the capital available for lending overseas. This means we shall be able to give greater aid to the under-developed countries of the world, and shall be able to accept more trade from the Commonwealth and the rest of the world. Finally, there are a number of misconceptions about Commonwealth trade. It seems to be widely supposed that Britain is the only large market for Commonwealth goods. In fact the proportion of Commonwealth exports which comes to Britain has been declining steadily, and is now only just over 20 per cent. compared with rather more than 40 per cent. before the war, in spite of the big increase in total Commonwealth exports during that time. These generalizations of course cover a very wide range of differing circumstances. It is true for instance that Britain takes 90 per cent. of New Zealand's butter and the same proportion of her mutton and lamb. But on the other hand the United States takes most of Australia's beef and is the largest market for total exports from Ghana, Malaya and Singapore. Only about a sixth of Pakistan's total exports come to Britain, and the same percentage from Canada. Thirty years ago two fifths of Canada's exports came here.

'So while there is great variety in the circumstances of individual Commonwealth countries and even individual products it is worth remembering that Britain is taking a declining proportion of Commonwealth exports as a whole. The big increases in Commonwealth exports are going elsewhere. In the last six years their exports to non-Commonwealth countries increased by 40 per cent. and their exports to Britain declined by 4 per cent.'

Concluding, the Minister said it was clear that the population of Britain was not growing rapidly enough to hold out the prospect of absorbing any large future increase of supplies from the Com-

(Continued at foot of next page)

EFTA Council Meeting in Oslo

MR. FREDERICK ERROLL, President of the Board of Trade, attended a meeting of the Ministerial Council of the European Free Trade Association at Oslo on Monday. The Council reviewed the progress of negotiations with the EEC and the development of the Association.

Mr. David Price Visits Merseyside and the North East

MR. DAVID PRICE, Parliamentary Secretary, Board of Trade, met the Merseyside Development Committee of the Lancashire and Merseyside Industrial Development Association in Liverpool on Tuesday, during which he discussed employment problems on Merseyside.

The Minister then made a two-day tour of North East England. On Wednesday, he met the North East Development Council and visited Cramlington New Town. Yesterday he planned to meet the Tees-side Industrial Development Board and representatives of local Corporations and to visit the Aycliffe Trading Estate and the site of an Advanced Factory at Crook.

Denbighshire Deputation at Board of Trade

ON OCTOBER 19, Mr. David Price, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, received a deputation from Denbighshire County Council. The deputation was introduced by Mr. Idwal Jones, M.P. The deputation told the Parliamentary Secretary about their concern about employment prospects in the Wrexham area and urged that Wrexham should be put on the development district list. The Parliamentary Secretary said that he would carefully consider the representations that had been made.

Index of Retail Prices, September 1962

AT September 18, 1962, the official index figure which measures changes in the average level of retail prices compared with the level at January 17, 1956 (taken as 100), was 119, the same figure as at August 14. Calculated to one decimal, the September index was 119·3, compared with 119·4 in August.

More Than 274,600 Overseas Visitors in August

MORE THAN 274,600 overseas visitors came to Britain in August – eight per cent. more than in the same month last year reports the British Travel and Holidays Association. The August figure brought total tourist arrivals in Britain during the first eight months of 1962 to 1,435,000, which was a rise of seven per cent. on the January to August period last year.

The 69,900 visitors from the United States in August represented an increase of four per cent. on the same month in 1961 and brought the total number of American arrivals in the first eight months to 343,900, which was a rise of eight per cent. on the same period last year. Visitors from Europe in August numbered 135,800 – eight per cent. more than in August 1961.

Mr. Alan Green to Visit Nigeria and Ghana

MR. ALAN Green, Minister of State, Board of Trade, is due to leave London today on a visit to Nigeria and Ghana. On Sunday he hopes to visit the British Day of the Nigerian Trade Fair in Lagos. (Details of the British Pavilion at the Nigerian International Trade Fair were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on September 14, page 575).

During his tour, the Minister will take the opportunity of meeting Ministers, senior officials and business representatives in Lagos and Accra.

New Cotton Board Appointments

MR. FREDERICK ERROLL, President of the Board of Trade, has appointed Mr. Frank Rostron, a director of Ferranti Ltd. and a past president of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, one of the independent members of the Cotton Board, to succeed Lord Rochdale as Chairman (part-time) of the Cotton Board. Mr. Rostron will take up his duties on January 1, 1963.

The President has also appointed Mr. James Broatch to be an independent member of the Cotton Board to fill the vacancy created by Mr. Rostron's appointment as Chairman, and to be Deputy-Chairman. Mr. Broatch will take up his new duties on January 1, 1963, following his retirement as Director-General of the Cotton Board. He was for ten years Editor of the 'Manchester Guardian Commercial' and on the outbreak of War, joined the staff of the war-time Cotton Board and became Secretary in 1944. He continued as Secretary on the establishment of the Cotton Board on its present basis in 1947, and was designated Director-General in 1953. He is a member of the Council of the Cotton, Silk and Man-made Fibre Research Association.

Cotton Board Conference

THE COTTON BOARD conference at Harrogate (October 19-21) included speeches on the Export Council for Europe, the Common Market and the Cotton Industry, and the Cotton Textile Negotiations at Geneva.

Colombo Plan Technical Aid Over £100 Million

NEARLY £36 million was spent on technical assistance last year under the Colombo Plan Technical Co-operation activities, bringing the total in eleven years to £102,589,679. The annual report – 1961/62 – entitled 'Technical Co-operation under the Colombo Plan' shows that during the past year (ending June), Britain sent out 47 experts, bringing the figure since the start of the Plan to 493; received 656 trainees, making a grand total of 4,536 who have come here; and supplied £362,571 of equipment, bringing value of equipment supplied to £2,372,359. Britain's Colombo Plan technical assistance expenditure since the Plan's inception stands at £8,623,240, which takes no account of Britain's aid under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts to North Borneo and Sarawak. Copies: H.M. Stationery Office, Price 5s.

Britain and EEC (*Continued*)

monwealth. Moreover while we had so far maintained free entry for the Commonwealth, our domestic policies had had their effect on the quantities that Commonwealth suppliers had in practice been able to sell. The encouragement of expansion in domestic agriculture was a case in point. And, as our recent difficulties on butter had shown, when there was pressure of world supplies we could not go on indefinitely being the only free market in which they could find an outlet. At the same time Commonwealth countries, for good reasons of their own economic policy, had protected their growing industries at the expense of imports, including imports from Britain. The whole pattern of Commonwealth trade, as of world trade, had been changing, and would go on changing whether or not we joined the Community. Our best contribution to the welfare of the Commonwealth, as of other countries, in the trade field lay first in increasing our economic strength, and secondly in throwing our whole influence, within the Community, in favour of liberal trading policies with the rest of the world.

'The point I want to stress in conclusion is this. No one pretends that entry into Europe will automatically increase our wealth or solve our economic problems. What it offers is a prospect of large new opportunities. How we fare will depend entirely on how we rise to those opportunities. On the economic side we shall do well if we are vigorous and inventive, but above all if we know how to sell. People like yourselves will determine the outcome. I am sure that you are preparing yourselves for the big changes of the future. I have no doubt that you will know how to take full advantage of them.'

Meeting of National Economic Development Council

AT ITS MEETING in London on October 17 under the chairmanship of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the National Economic Development Council considered a working paper by the Director General giving a broad outline of the economy as it might be in 1966 based on an average growth rate of four per cent. per annum. Provisional figures were given for consumers' expenditure, current expenditure by central and local government on goods and services, investment, and exports and imports.

The Council had asked the Director General to prepare this paper so that it could have at as early a stage as possible a broad indication of the dimensions of growth involved.

Proposals for securing faster growth will be contained in the end-of-the-year report. The main components of the 1966 economy will also be further considered.

In the meantime, the Council agreed that the estimates in the working paper should be used in connection with the discussions at present being carried out with sixteen selected industries and the assessment of the implications of the four per cent. growth rate.

Summary Table :

The provisional outline is summarized in the following table:

The Use of National Resources in 1961 and the Estimates Provisionally Arrived at for 1966

	1961 £ million	1966 Provisional £ million (at constant 1961 prices(2))	Increase % per annum 1961-1966
Resources Available:			
Gross domestic product at market prices (4)	26,486	32,225	4·0
Imports of goods	3,998	4,990 (1)	4·5
Net imports of services	83	95 (1)	—
Total	30,567	37,310	4·1
Use of Resources:			
Consumers' expenditure	17,336	20,280	3·2
Public consumption (3)	4,570	5,460	3·6
Investment	4,798	6,470	6·2
Exports of goods	3,863	5,100 (1)	5·7
Total	30,567	37,310	4·1

(1) Allowing for net investment income from abroad and grants paid abroad the balance of payments surplus on current account would be £300 million.

(2) Constant 1961 prices are used to show the changes in 'real' terms.

(3) Current expenditure by central and local government on goods and services. This is about half the total public expenditure. The rest is investment in roads, schools, hospitals, etc., and 'transfer payments' such as pensions, subsidies and debt interest.

(4) **Note on the use of the term 'gross domestic product'**
In the table the gross domestic product is taken to mean the output of goods and services valued at market prices. It does not include net income from abroad. It equals total domestic factor incomes plus indirect taxes less subsidies. The definition in the Blue Book on National Income and Expenditure excludes indirect taxes on imports. The definition used (which follows international practice) has been taken to simplify the exposition.

Employment and Productivity

Part of the increase in gross domestic product would come from an increase in the manpower available. The numbers employed were estimated to increase by 0·7 per cent. per annum over the period 1961-1966. The average increase needed in output per worker would thus be 3·3 per cent. over the period as a whole.

Investment

This was a key factor in securing increased productivity, and it was important to form as early a view as possible of the amount of investment for which allowance should be made. An examination of past experience had seemed to suggest a high rate of increase as being necessary to secure the faster growth. It had been assumed, however, that there would be greater efficiency in the operation of existing plants and in the operation of new plant that is introduced; and that this would contribute substantially to the required increase in the rate of growth. On this basis the outline allowed for total domestic investment equal to 20 per cent. of the gross domestic product in 1966 compared with 18 per cent. in 1961.

Balance of Payments

Another main need was to secure a more satisfactory balance of payments. The estimate of the various items in the balance of payments in 1966 had been made on the assumption that the United Kingdom would join the Common Market. The increase in the volume of imports was put at 4½ per cent. per annum.

Exports would have to grow considerably faster than imports to allow for Government aid to developing countries, for net investment of private capital overseas, and to help to remove the need for stop and go policies. On the other hand an improvement in net invisible earnings was assumed. All in all, it was estimated that exports would have to increase by 5·7 per cent. per annum – nearly double the average increase in recent years. The assumed size of exports meant that broadly we would have to maintain our share of world trade in manufactures, instead of having a declining proportion as in the past.

Consumers' Expenditure

The biggest claim on output is for consumers' expenditure. In real terms the outline provided for an increase of 3·2 per cent. per annum in total – 2·5 per cent. per head of the population. (The increase in 1956-1961 – when there was considerable help from an improvement in terms of trade, which is not alowed for in future – was 2·1 per cent. per head per annum.) The outline implied that consumption per head would not be increasing as rapidly as output per head; in the main the difference would be the savings to provide for the additional investment; there would also be some increased tax revenue from the rise in real income and this would help to finance additional public expenditure.

Public Consumption – Current Expenditure by Central and Local Government on Goods and Services

Roughly three-quarters of public consumption consists of current (as distinct from capital) expenditure on defence, health and education. The remaining quarter is made up of a very mixed group of items. Taking into account official statements and in the context of a four per cent. growth rate for the economy as a whole it was estimated that total public consumption would go up much faster in real terms than in the last five years (3·6 per cent. per annum against 1 per cent.).

Use of Increase in Gross Domestic Product

On the basis of the four per cent. growth rate the gross domestic product would be increased by an average of £1,150 million per annum at constant 1961 prices. Within this total, consumers' expenditure would increase by nearly £600 million and Government current expenditure on goods and services by over £170 million. Increased investment would cost an extra £330 million. Exports would go up by £250 million a year and imports by £200 million, thereby improving the balance of trade by £50 million a year.

Further Work

The Council agreed that in the course of the further work the provisional outline should be considered in relation to the results of the industrial inquiry and of the general examination of policies and arrangements affecting growth. The end-of-the-year report would contain conclusions on the feasibility of the growth rate chosen, an appraisal of the practical issues raised and suggested methods of securing faster growth.

Next Meeting

The Council will meet again on November 29 at 2.30 p.m. It will then consider the progress of the work in preparation for the end-of-the-year report.

Imports of Cotton Textiles from India, Pakistan and Hong Kong

MR. FREDERICK ERROLL, President of the Board of Trade, has addressed the following letter to Lord Rochdale, Chairman of the Cotton Board:

October 18, 1962.

'In statements to Parliament on June 6 and 28 last I described the proposed arrangements for imports of cotton textiles from India, Pakistan and Hong Kong and the Geneva long-term Arrangement. Since then, matters have developed further, and I am now able to add to these statements.

'As regards imports from the three Commonwealth countries, I announced in June the offer by Hong Kong to continue with the present ceilings on her exports of cloth and made-up goods up to the end of 1965 and in addition to limit her yarn exports to the 1961 level, provided that India and Pakistan did the same. I said that India had agreed to a similar limitation, and that Pakistan was still considering the matter, but that I hoped to secure her agreement shortly.

'Since then the matter has been very fully discussed with the Government of Pakistan, who felt reluctant to agree to enforce limitations on exports on the basis accepted by India and Hong Kong. The British Government recognise and sympathise with Pakistan's urgent and real need to increase her export earnings, but they also feel that so far as cotton textiles are concerned, Britain is already taking her full share of these products.

'No difficulty arises at present because Pakistan exports of cloth and made-up goods to Britain will continue until the end of 1962 to be subject to voluntary control and her exports of yarn since July have been very small. I very much hope that Pakistan may yet find it possible to accept voluntary control on the same basis as Hong Kong and India. If however the need should arise, the Government will take whatever steps are necessary to ensure that the arrangement with all three countries is maintained. So far as Lancashire is concerned, therefore, the position is clear: imports from Hong Kong, India and Pakistan will continue until the end of 1965 to be subject to the same ceilings for cloth and made-ups as at present and imports of yarn will be limited to the rate of imports in 1961.

'As regards other countries, the long term Geneva arrangement has now come into operation. The British Government have accepted it subject to a reservation exempting them from the obligation regarding a progressive increase in imports should restraints be applied under the Arrangement. As I said in the House on June 28, if there is a sudden upsurge of imports from any new supplier, I shall immediately consult the industry with a view to approaching the Government concerned and invoking the Arrangement if appropriate. As my earlier statements were public, I am informing the Press of the contents of this letter.'

Open General Licence for Iron and Steel Scrap

AT THE request of the Ministry of Power the Board of Trade announce that arrangements have been made to permit further exports of specified types of iron and steel scrap. The current Open General Licence expires on November 25. A new Open General Licence has been issued permitting the export to any destination during the period November 26 to December 31, 1962, of iron and steel scrap not exceeding an f.o.b. value of £25 per ton other than:

(a) Material derived from armour plate, and
(b) material derived from military equipment described in Group 1 of the First Schedule to the Export Control Order.

This extension of the period of permitted exports is being announced well in advance in order to give exporters as much notice as possible.

Inquiries about this Licence should be made to the Board of Trade, Export Licensing Branch, Gavrelle House, Bunhill Row, London, E.C.1. (Tel. Monarch 4071). Copies of the Open General Licence (price 3d., by post 5½d.) will be obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and branches.

Note: The new Open General Licence allows for a further limited period of five weeks the continued free export of basic grades of iron and steel scrap, including cast iron scrap, while safeguarding home requirements of high value scrap.

Application for Removal of Duty on Fish Oil

THE BOARD of Trade announced on March 15, 1962, that they were considering an application for the removal of the import duty on fats and oils, of fish and marine mammals, whether or not refined, but not including sperm oil. The Board of Trade now announce that the application has been rejected.

Applications for Temporary Exemption from Import Duty

THE BOARD OF TRADE are considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers, who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Letters, giving the respective reference shown below, should be addressed to Tariff and Import Policy Division, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, preferably through a Trade Association, and should be received by November 9, 1962.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
29.36	Ethyl *p*-acetylbenzenesulphonylcarbamate .	*p*-Acetylbenzenesulphonylurethane . . .	December 31, 1963	5737
38.19	Calcined bauxite of a bulk density of not less than 60 pounds per cubic foot and not more than 80 pounds per cubic foot when measured by the loose weight method specified in British Standard 812:1960, and which, after air drying at 300° centigrade at atmosphere pressure has, on ignition, a loss of not more than 2 per cent.	Calcined bauxite for abrasive purposes	December 31, 1963	12050/62

The application for temporary exemption from import duty of the following item, published in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated September 21, 1962, page 603, has been withdrawn and is no longer under consideration:

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
29.13	Benzil . . .	As in previous column .	December 31, 1963	5692

Hire Purchase and Credit Sales

TWO MINOR administrative changes have been made in the Order controlling hire-purchase and credit sales. These are:

(a) residential caravans, which may not be used for touring purposes, are freed from the control;
(b) the initial deposit in the case of mopeds and similarly propelled tricycles is now 10 per cent. instead of 20. The maximum period of time for payment of the balance remains 36 months.

The Order is the Hire Purchase and Credit Sale Agreements (Control) (Amendment No. 3) Order, 1962 (S.I. 1962 No. 2311). Copies of the Order which was laid on Monday and came into force on Tuesday morning are available from H.M. Stationery Office. Price 4d. By Post 6½d.

Notes: The changes do not represent further credit relaxations.

Residential caravans are of dimensions larger than those which are allowed to be towed on the road.

Mopeds and similarly propelled tricycles have an engine whose cubic capacity does not exceed 50c.c. They are more akin to pedal bicycles and tricycles than to motor cycles and motor-scooters.

The amendment Order is made by the Board of Trade under Regulation 55 of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, and the Emergency Laws (Repeal) Act, 1959.

Correction to Consolidated List of Goods Subject to Embargo for Soviet Bloc and China

THE FOLLOWING should be substituted for item 1501 (b) (2) and (b) (3) on page vi of the consolidated list of goods subject to embargo for the Soviet Bloc and China, published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on September 28, 1962.

(2) Ground and marine equipment for use with airborne navigation equipment utilizing the constant velocity and/or the rectilinear propagation characteristics of electromagnetic waves having frequency less than 4×10^{14} cycles per second (0.75 microns);

NOTE: The Export Licensing Branch will consider applications for licences for:

(1) the export of ground equipment for use with airborne navigation equipment required for use at Sino-Soviet Bloc airports for servicing commercial flights from countries outside the Bloc provided that such equipment:

(a) is not designed to make use of hyperbolic grids at frequencies greater than 3 megacycles per second;

(b) is not transistorized; and

(c) is in conformity with the standards of the International Civil Aviation Organization (I.C.A.O.), and assures no function exceeding those required by these standards; and

(2) the export of the following equipment when the equipment is to be installed at civilan airports or for use on civil air routes in the Sino-Soviet Bloc:

(a) Very High Frequency Omni Directional Radio Range Equipment (V.O.R.);

(b) Instrument Landing System (I.L.S.);

(c) Ground equipment for use with commercial airborne equipment designed to make use of hyperbolic grids and operating at frequencies of less than 3 megacycles per second;

provided the equipment is not transistorized and is equivalent in all characteristics and performance to equipment used in connection with equipment mentioned in Note (2) to sub-item (1) (ii) above.

(3) Ground and marine direction finding equipment operating at frequencies greater than 5 megacycles per second;

NOTE: The Export Licensing Branch will consider applications for licences for the export of this type of equipment when

(a) the equipment is to be installed at civilian airports or for use on civil air routes in Sino-Soviet countries and

(b) the equipment is designed to operate at frequencies between 5 megacycles per second and 157 megacycles per second, excluding single side band equipment, and

(c) the equipment employs a loop system or a system employing a number of spaced vertical aerials uniformly disposed around the circumference of a circle, excluding electronically commutated types.

Assistant Official Receiver Appointed

THE BOARD OF TRADE announce that Mr. Geoffrey Roy Haddrell has been appointed an Assistant Official Receiver for the Bankruptcy District of the County Courts of Southampton, Bournemouth, Newport and Ryde (I.W.), Portsmouth and Winchester and the Bankruptcy District of the County Courts of Salisbury, Dorchester and Yeovil. This appointment takes effect from November 1, 1962.

Northern Ireland Index of Industrial Production

THE PROVISIONAL Index of Industrial Production for Northern Ireland for August, 1962, prepared by the Ministry of Commerce, is 117 (1958=100). This is seven points higher than the index for July 1962, and eight points higher than in August, 1961.

The index numbers of the main industrial groups in August, 1962, with the increase or decrease on August, 1961, shown in brackets are: Textiles 109 (+2 points); Clothing 102 (−2); Engineering and Metals 97 (+6); Food, Drink and Tobacco 137 (+6); Timber and Furniture 141 (−31); Other Manufacturing Industries 141 (+2); Construction 131 (+34); Gas, Electricity and Water 117 (+7).

Production of Cars and Commercial Road Vehicles in September

THE FOLLOWING table shows figures of production of road vehicles for periods up to and including September, 1962 and exports of these goods as recorded in the Trade and Navigation Accounts. Both groups of figures cover complete vehicles (including unassembled vehicles for export) and chassis with engines for delivery as such.

Production

Number

	No. of weeks	Passenger Cars (including Taxis)		Commercial Road Vehicles			
				Goods		Omnibuses, Coaches and Trolleybuses	
		Total	Weekly Average	Total	Weekly Average	Total	Weekly Average
1957	52	860,842	16,555	275,348	5,295	12,905	248
1958	53	1,051,551	19,841	297,785	5,619	15,071	284
1959	52	1,189,943	22,884	353,105	6,790	17,379	334
1960	52	1,352,728	26,014	438,924	8,441	19,048	366
1961	52	1,003,967	19,307	443,117	8,521	17,050	328
1960 1st Quarter	13	392,664	30,205	109,914	8,455	5,000	385
2nd Quarter	13	405,348	31,181	116,123	8,933	4,582	352
3rd Quarter	13	311,612	23,970	98,940	7,611	4,461	343
4th Quarter	13	243,104	18,700	113,947	8,765	5,005	385
1961 1st Quarter	13	218,003	16,769	119,745	9,211	4,895	377
2nd Quarter	13	283,666	21,820	120,087	9,237	4,423	340
3rd Quarter	13	245,217	18,863	99,849	7,681	3,766	290
4th Quarter	13	257,081	19,775	103,436	7,957	3,966	305
1962 1st Quarter	13	327,407	25,185	107,682	8,283	4,269	328
2nd Quarter	13	331,820	25,525	101,671	7,821	3,862	297
3rd Quarter	13	289,060	22,235	92,818	7,140	3,941	303
1961 July	4	98,334	24,584	36,043	9,011	1,159	290
August	4	45,976	11,494	20,641	5,160	789	197
September	5	100,907	20,181	43,165	8,633	1,818	364
1962 July	4	63,171	15,793	21,154	5,289	1,107	277
August	4	93,940	23,485	29,792	7,448	1,146	287
September	5	131,949	26,390	41,872	8,374	1,688	338

Exports

Number

	Passenger Cars (including Taxis)	Commercial Road Vehicles	
		Goods	Omnibuses, Coaches and Trolleybuses
1957	424,322	116,196	6,069
1958	483,877	105,877	5,752
1959	568,971	122,569	4,858
1960	569,889	139,134	6,391
1961	370,758	160,042	6,912
1960 1st Quarter	184,912	34,232	1,371
2nd Quarter	179,386	36,610	1,688
3rd Quarter	115,409	32,103	1,422
4th Quarter	90,182	36,189	1,910
1961 1st Quarter	85,219	48,357	1,976
2nd Quarter	93,672	41,231	1,695
3rd Quarter	87,464	35,846	1,464
4th Quarter	104,403	34,607	1,777
1962 1st Quarter	141,762	36,236	2,011
2nd Quarter	146,509	38,205	2,068
3rd Quarter	130,262	32,004	1,636
1961 July	31,497	14,283	594
August	27,988	11,004	424
September	28,180	10,456	458
1962 July	49,024	12,564	497
August	36,750	8,982	559
September	44,429	10,460	618

Notes: There are certain differences of timing and coverage between the production and export figures, e.g. the export figures include battery-operated road vehicles and exclude road tractors, while the production figures exclude the battery-operated road vehicles and include road tractors. Station wagons and estate cars are included with passenger cars throughout. The quarterly export figures include amendments not made to monthly figures.

Visit of Japanese Trade Mission

A JAPANESE trade mission arrived in Britain on Sunday as guests of the London and Birmingham Chambers of Commerce and The Federation of British Industries. They attended an official reception arranged by the Board of Trade at Lancaster House, London, on Monday. The mission which will be in Britain until November 2, represents Japanese industry, banking, trade, insurance and maritime transport.

Index of Industrial Production for August

THE PROVISIONAL index of production for August 1962, prepared by the Central Statistical Office, is 117 (seasonally adjusted). Average output in the three months June-August was about one and a half per cent. higher than in the three months March-May.

The average index numbers for the latest three months and the previous three months at the foot of the table give a general guide to the changes which have taken place in the production of the major industry groups in recent months. Several of the figures here and elsewhere in the table have been revised as later information has become available.

Average 1958 = 100

	Total all industries	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing industries												
			Total all manufacturing industries	Food, drink and tobacco			Chemicals and allied industries			Engineering and allied industries					
				Total	Food	Drink and tobacco	Total	Coke ovens, oil refineries, etc.	General chemicals etc.	Total	Engineering and electrical goods	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods n.e.s.
Weights	1,000	72	748	86	55	31	68	9	59	310	167	22	79	42
1959	105·2	97	106·0	104	102	107	111	107	111	105	105	94	109	100
1960	112·4	94	114·5	107	104	112	122	117	123	112	114	85	118	112
1961	113·9	93	114·9	110	107	116	124	122	125	113	121	86	109	105
Unadjusted:														
1961 1st Quarter	116	95	117	106	105	108	128	123	129	114	118	86	115	113
2nd Quarter	116	94	118	114	108	124	126	122	127	117	123	85	117	109
3rd Quarter	108	83	108	108	104	116	118	121	118	106	115	84	100	95
4th Quarter	116	98	116	113	111	117	125	123	125	116	128	87	105	102
1962 1st Quarter	116	99	116	108	108	107	129	119	131	117	124	88	117	102
2nd Quarter	117	97	118	113	111	124	130	118	132	118	125	89	118	103
1962 June	117	94	119	116	111	125	132	121	134	121	131	87	120	101
July	109	87	109	111	104	122	124	124	124	106	118	86	90	101
August (prov.)	100	73	98			109				95	98	85	100	
Seasonally adjusted:														
1961 1st Quarter	113	91	115	110	106	118	125	121	126	112	116	85	110	109
2nd Quarter	115	93	116	109	106	115	124	122	125	115	123	86	112	106
3rd Quarter	115	93	116	111	108	116	124	123	124	115	124	85	110	104
4th Quarter	113	92	113	110	108	115	125	122	125	112	122	87	106	100
1962 1st Quarter	113	94	113	112	109	116	125	117	127	113	121	87	111	98
2nd Quarter	116	95	116	112	110	116	129	118	130	116	125	89	113	101
1962 June	117	95	118	112	111	115	133	123	134	118	127	89	115	102
July	116	96	116	111	110	113	131	125	132	115	123	87	111	109
August (prov.)	117	98	117			119				116	125	87	110	
March-May (av.)	115	95	115	112*	110*	115*	126*	114*	128*	115	124	89	112	99*
June-Aug. (av.) (prov.)	117	96	117	112*	110*	116*	131*	123*	132*	116	125	88	112	104*

	Manufacturing industries (continued)												Construction	Gas, electricity and water
	Metal manufacture			Textiles, leather and clothing				Bricks, pottery, glass, etc.			Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	
	Total	Ferrous	Non-ferrous	Total	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Total	Bricks, cement, etc.	Pottery and glass				
Weights	68	55	13	92	58	4	30	28	17	11	20	55	22	126	54
1959	104	104	107	107	106	103	111	107	108	106	112	107	108	106	103
1960	122	121	123	113	110	102	120	116	117	116	114	119	120	111	110
1961	114	114	116	111	107	102	122	124	130	115	116	120	116	120	116
Unadjusted:															
1961 1st Quarter	122	122	120	115	110	106	127	122	127	115	110	127	115	116	130
2nd Quarter	121	121	121	111	107	105	121	128	136	117	118	122	121	121	105
3rd Quarter	104	103	108	106	100	95	121	121	129	109	115	109	111	122	96
4th Quarter	111	110	117	113	110	104	119	125	129	119	120	121	117	120	131
1962 1st Quarter	111	111	115	112	106	103	125	122	123	120	104	122	115	118	145
2nd Quarter	112	111	116	106	103	98	113	131	134	126	113	126	122	123	113
1962 June	111	109	117	103	102	99	105	131	137	121	117	125	123		101
July	106	106	106	101	96		112	131	134	126	110	111			98
August (prov.)				90	85		102					99			97
Seasonally adjusted:															
1961 1st Quarter	118	119	117	111	107	102	119	124	130	115	116	122	115	116	112
2nd Quarter	118	118	118	112	109	104	121	125	130	115	118	121	119	120	115
3rd Quarter	113	112	117	114	108	104	127	125	131	116	116	119	117	123	115
4th Quarter	109	108	114	109	103	101	120	123	129	114	113	117	114	120	120
1962 1st Quarter	108	107	111	107	103	97	117	123	125	119	109	116	114	118	126
2nd Quarter	109	108	114	108	105	98	114	128	129	125	114	125	120	122	124
1962 June	112	110	115	109	106	98	116	128	130	124	114	129	121		118
July	111	111	112	110	105		121	130	134	125	118	123			121
August (prov.)				111	105		124					120			121
March-May (av.)	107*	108*	112*	107	104		114	126*	127*	123*	110*	121			129
June-Aug. (av.) (prov.)	111*	110*	113*	110	105		121	129*	131*	125*	116*	124			120

* Latest available three months (May-July) and previous three months (February-April).

Orders, Deliveries, Production and Exports in the Engineering Industries

THE FIRST estimates for August indicate that deliveries and new orders for both home and export markets received by industries producing engineering and electrical goods (Order VI of the Standard Industrial Classification) and locomotives and railway track equipment, railway carriages and wagons, heavy commercial vehicles and wheeled tractors (parts of Order VIII of the Standard Industrial Classification) were all above the level of a year earlier, confirming the earlier holiday effect this year compared with 1961. Net new export orders in August were 16 per cent. more than a year earlier. Taking two month periods to reduce erratic monthly fluctuations the rates of new ordering for export in May/June and July/August were almost unchanged from the comparable periods of 1961; in March and April new export orders were 11 per cent. more than in the same months a year earlier. New home orders in July/August were 4 per cent. less than a year earlier, making a fall of 6 per cent. during the first eight months of this year compared with the same period in 1961. Deliveries to both home and export markets in August were higher than in the previous year; taking July and August together export deliveries rose by 8 per cent. but home deliveries were almost unchanged from the 1961 level. Export orders on hand at the end of August, continuing at the same high level as in the previous month, were 2 per cent. more than a year earlier. The volume of orders on hand for home markets, which started to decline in the second quarter of last year, was unchanged between July and August when it was still 9 per cent. less a year earlier.

It is provisionally estimated that production in August was 4 per cent. more than a year earlier. Taking July and August together to eliminate the effect of holiday losses, the level of output in this period appears to have been unchanged from a year earlier. In May and June production was 2 per cent. greater than in the comparable months of 1961.

An account of the statistics of deliveries, orders on hand and net new orders in Table 1 for the wider group of engineering and allied industries with definitions of the industries covered was published in an article in the *Board of Trade Journal* on July 22, 1960 (page 182). A description of the scheme of engineering statistics with details of the basis and scope of the statistics in Table 2 and definitions of the industries covered appeared in an article in the *Board of Trade Journal* on May 8, 1959 (page 1077).

Engineering Industries (a)

Table 1 **Index Numbers of the Volume of Orders and Deliveries (b)**

	Total			Export			Home		
	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	Net new orders (c)	Deliveries (c)	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	Net new orders (c)	Deliveries (c)	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	Net new orders (c)	Deliveries (c)
	December 1958 = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100		December 1958 = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100		December 1958 = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100	
1958	100	92	100	100	88	100	100	93	100
1959	101	105	104	102	103	102	101	106	105
1960	117	123	114	119	122	111	117	123	115
1961	120	123	122	126	122	118	117	123	123
1961 1st Quarter	127	142	119	125	133	119	127	146	119
2nd Quarter	126	121	124	123	115	118	126	124	126
3rd Quarter	124	112	115	127	116	108	124	110	118
4th Quarter	120	116	128	126	124	125	117	113	128
1962 1st Quarter	121	130	125	130	137	124	118	128	125
2nd Quarter*	120	121	126	128	123	128	116	121	125
1961 April	128	133	122	122	99	119	130	145	123
May	128	117	116	124	120	109	129	116	118
June	126	116	134	123	123	128	126	113	136
July	126	129	123	128	144	114	126	124	126
August	126	92	94	126	84	89	126	95	96
1962 April*	121	118	120	130	124	129	118	116	116
May*	120	117	125	127	105	127	118	121	123
June*	120	129	133	128	141	128	116	125	135
July*	118	113	122	129	128	126	115	108	121
August*	119	101	100	129	97	93	115	102	102

*Provisional

(a) Engineering and electrical goods (S.I.C. Order VI), locomotives and railway track equipment, railway carriages and wagons, heavy commercial vehicles and wheeled tractors,
(b) At constant (average 1958) prices.
(c) Adjusted to allow for differences in the length of calendar months, but not for holidays or for other seasonal variations.

(*Continued on next page*)

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Engineering Industries (*Continued*)

Table 2 Engineering and Electrical Goods Industries (S.I.C. Order VI) Volume of Production, Exports and Orders on Hand

	Production (a)			Exports (c)	Orders-on-hand (end of period) (d)		
	Total	Mechanical engineering (b)	Electrical engineering		Total	For export	For home market
	1958 = 100			1954 = 100	December 1958 = 100		
1954	92	97	81	100	109	107	111
1955	98	102	89	109	119	111	122
1956	98	101	91	116	118	119	117
1957	100	103	96	117	114	116	113
1958	100	100	100	112	100	100	100
1959	105	103	110	113	101	102	101
1960	114	112	116	122	119	121	118
1961	121	122	120	136	122	127	120
1961 1st Quarter	118	119	116	143	128	127	129
2nd Quarter	123	125	121	140	128	125	129
3rd Quarter	115	117	112	126	127	129	126
4th Quarter	128	127	131	135	122	127	120
1962 1st Quarter	124	125	123	136	124	132	121
2nd Quarter	125*	124*	126*	145	123*	130*	120*
1961 April	120	122	117		130	124	132
May	116	117	114		130	125	132
June	133	135	130		128	125	129
July	121	123	117		128	129	128
August	94	95	93		128	128	128
1962 April	119*	118*	121*		124*	131*	121*
May	125*	123*	127*		123*	128*	121*
June	130*	131*	129*		123*	130*	120*
July	118*	..	..		121*	130*	118*
August	98*	..	..		121*	131*	117*

*Provisional

(a) Adjusted to show changes in the average weekly rate of production, and eliminate the effect of variation in the length of calendar months, though not that of holidays and other seasonal factors.
(b) Including the scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc., and watches and clocks industries.
(c) Index of the value, at 1954 prices, of exports of goods of types made in the engineering and electrical goods industries.
(d) Index of the total value, at 1958 prices, of orders held in these industries. The index numbers for 1954 to 1957 are based on much less complete information than those for 1958 and give a broad indication of the direction of change, rather than a reliable measure of its extent.

Registrations of British and Foreign Films

THE FOLLOWING are details of films registered by the Board of Trade under the Films Act, 1960, during the week ended Friday, October 19, 1962.

Title of Film	Registered in the Name of	Maker's Name	Registered No.	Playing Time (Minutes)	Date of Registration
		BRITISH			
Pathe Pictorial Series 404-416					
Pathe Pictorial No. 410	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.	Br/E 27818	9	October 15
Between Those 4 Walls	United Artists Corporation Ltd.	Harold Baim Film Productions (London) Ltd.	Br/E 27824	23	October 17
Serena	Butcher's Film Distributors Ltd.	Butcher's Film Productions Ltd.	Br/E 27826	61	October 19
The Password is Courage	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Pictures Ltd.	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer British Studios	Br/E 27827	116	October 19
Don't Talk To Strange Men	Bryanston Films Ltd.	Derick Williams Productions Ltd.	Br/E 27828	65	October 19
They Took Us To The Sea	British Lion Films Ltd.	Graphic Films Ltd.	Br/E 27829	27	October 19
Love Me, Love Me, Love Me	.. ..	Richard Williams Animated Films Ltd.	Br/E 27830	9	October 19
Pathe News 62-83	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.	Br/E 27499	7	October 19
Pathe News 62-84	.. ..	.. ..	Br/E 27500	8	October 19
Movietone News 1740A	Twentieth Century Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.	Br/E 27550	7	October 19
Movietone News 1741	.. ..	.. ..	Br/E 27551	7	October 19
		FOREIGN			
Blood Of The Warriors	Compton-Cameo Films Ltd.	Atlantica Cinematografica	F 27817	93	October 15
Soviet Russia	Saxon Film Co. Ltd.	Central Documentary Studios	F 27819	10	October 16
Life Among The Penguins	.. ..	.. ..	F 27820	21	October 16
The Letter That Was Not Sent	.. ..	Mosfilm Production	F 27821	88	October 16
The 300 Spartans	Twentieth Century Fox Film Co. Ltd.	Twentieth Century Fox Film Corpn.	F 27822	112	October 16
Suicide Pilots	British Lion Films Ltd.	Irja Films Inc.	F 27823	85	October 17
The Manchurian Candidate	United Artists Corporation Ltd.	M.C. Productions	F 27825	126	October 17
Kid Galahad	.. ..	The Mirisch Company	F 27831	96	October 19

Where the title appears in italics the film forms part of a series. Br/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

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Government Surplus Sales by Auction

Air Ministry

1962	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
Nov. 6	Huts and buildings Blister hangar, Nissen and Romney huts etc.	Royal Air Force Station, Tibenham, Norfolk.	W. S. Hall & Palmer, Wymondham, Norfolk. (Tel.: Wymondham, 3031/2). Catalogues free.
Dec. 6	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 25 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Hartlebury, Worcs.	Nock & Joseland, Bank Buildings, Kidderminster, Worcs. (Tel.: Kidderminster 2053).

The above sale will include clothing and webbing equipment, balloon fabric, cordage, dinghies, parachutes, cameras and projectors, radio and electrical equipment, furniture and general stores. Catalogues for the above sales may be obtained within fourteen days of the advertised date of sale, on application to the auctioneers. (Catalogues for all sales held at Maintenance Units cost 1s. 0d. each, *postal orders only*.)

Tender Sales

Tenders are invited for the purchase and removal of: A hangar approx. size 182 ft. by 62 ft. situated at Cranwell, Lincolnshire. Three T.2 hangars approx. size 240 ft. by 110 ft. situated at Bishops Court, Co. Down, N. Ireland. A T.2 hangar approx. size 240 ft. by 120 ft. situated at Wattisham, Suffolk. Apply within 7 days of this notice to Air Ministry C19a, Turnstile House, High Holborn, London, W.C.1 for tender forms.

War Office

1962	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
Oct. 30	Machine tools and miscellaneous stores	Central Ordnance Depot, Bicester, Oxon.	Midland Marts Limited (Dept. L), Market Square, Bicester, Oxon. (Tel.: 73.)
Nov. 9	Miscellaneous stores including:	Returned Stores Group, Reed Hall, Colchester Essex.	Fenn, Wright & Co. (Dept. L), 146 High St., Colchester, Essex. (Tel.: 73171).

Ensign film projector; bacon slicing machines; concrete mixer; 4 ton, 8 ton and 15 ton jacks; 15 cwt., 3 ton and 5 ton portable runways; motor mowers; rubber hose; miscellaneous tools; felling axes; large quantity of furniture including fireside, folding, oak and other chairs; drawleaf and dropleaf tables; sideboards; 5750 folding 6 ft. tables; carpets; ground sheets; canvas; webbing equipment; clothing; blankets; coir mattresses; scrap metals etc.

Nov. 13	Miscellaneous stores	Central Ordnance Depot, Didcot, Berks.	Simmons & Sons (Dept. L), 12 Station Road, Reading. (Tel.: 54025).
Nov. 20	Machine tools and miscellaneous stores	W.D. Storage Depot, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, London, S.E.18.	Fuller, Horsey, Sons & Cassell (Dept. L), 10 Lloyds Avenue, London, E.C.3. (Tel.: Royal 4861).
Nov. 29	Vehicles, machine tools and miscellaneous stores.	W.D. Storage Depot, Bowhouse, Hurlford, Nr. Kilmarnock, Ayrshire.	Dixon & Wallace Ltd. (Dept. L), Bank Buildings, Graham Square, Glasgow, E.1. (Tel.: Bridgeton 2447).

Catalogues for each sale shown above may be obtained from the appropriate auctioneer 14 days prior to date of sale, price 1s. 0d. each. (*postal orders only*).

110 AUSTIN 'CHAMPS' – Sale by Tender

5 cwts., 4 seater dual purpose cross country vehicle, fitted Rolls Royce engine, driving on 4 wheels. Some to be offered singly. **Location:** War Department Storage Depot, Ruddington, Notts. Application for tender forms should be made to War Office, Directorate of Disposals, First Avenue House, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Tender forms must be returned by November 14, 1962.

Ministry of Public Building and Works

1962	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
Oct. 31	Office, canteen and miscellaneous furniture, bookcases, plan presses, clocks, bedding, curtains, carpets and rugs, miscellaneous hardware, kitchen and domestic equipment, miscellaneous trucks, roller conveyors, domestic refrigerators, cookers wash boilers and miscellaneous engineering stores.	Ministry of Public Building and Works Clearing Store, Supplies Division Store, Water Lane, Clifton, York.	Lawson, Maskill and Giddings, 11 Blake Street, York. (Tel.: York 55353).

Catalogues, price 1s. 0d., are obtainable from the Auctioneers. View days – October 29, 30, and morning of sale.

Nov. 6	Office and miscellaneous furniture, domestic refrigerators, electric and other fittings, canteen equipment, crockery, etc.	Ministry of Works, Supplies Division Stores, Shed 10, 51 Kidbrooke Park Road, London, S.E.3.	Hollingsworth, Bank Chambers, 329 High Holborn, London, W.C.1. (Tel.: Holborn 0337.) (Catalogues, price 6d., are obtainable direct from the auctioneers.)

Trade Fairs and Exhibitions at Home and Overseas

Changes in Trade Fairs and Exhibitions Announcements

BECAUSE of pressure on space all the various classified lists of trade fairs and exhibitions will be published in full only on the dates indicated below:

	Date Last Published	Date Next Published
Outside Europe	Oct. 5	Jan. 4
Europe	Sept. 7	Dec. 7
United Kingdom	Aug. 3	Nov. 2

Amendments and additions to the three lists will be shown in the issues of the intervening weeks.

No responsibility is taken for the standing of organizations or individuals mentioned in the lists, and dates, etc., may be subject to alteration.

The Board of Trade Export Publicity and Fairs Branch, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 3096 Europe; 3097 United Kingdom and outside Europe) will be glad to answer general inquiries but applications should be made to the organizers or United Kingdom agents for details of costs and conditions of participation. Export Publicity and Fairs Branch can also provide information about other events, which, owing to space limitation, are not included in the lists.

*indicates fair which is held annually at approximately the time stated.

†indicates fair which is held in alternate years at approximately the time stated.

Amendments and Additions to Classified Lists of Trade Fairs and Exhibitions

THE FAIRS and exhibitions given below are amendments and additions to the full lists published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on October 5, September 7 and August 3 respectively.

Addition: **OUTSIDE EUROPE**

NEW YORK: 4TH NATIONAL LIGHTING EXPOSITION – March 3-6, 1963.
* At the Coliseum. Apply, National Lighting Expositions, 477 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N.Y.

Amendments: **EUROPE**

The Board of Trade have been advised that the 27th International Levant Fair will be held at Bari from September 10-23, 1963, and not September 7-22, 1963, as previously shown in the issue dated December 15, 1961.

The Board of Trade have been informed by L.E.P. Transport Ltd., Sunlight Wharf, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.4, that they are not in a position to answer inquiries about the Frankfurt International Motor Show, September 12-22, 1963. Inquiries should therefore be referred to the organizers, Verband der Automobil Industrie e.V., Post Box 725347, Westendstrasse 61, Frankfurt am Main 16.

Additions: **UNITED KINGDOM**

BIRMINGHAM: FOUNDRY EXHIBITION – May 16-25, 1963.
At Bingley Hall. Apply, The Foundry Trades' Equipment and Supplies Association Ltd., Glen House, Stag Place, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Victoria 8651).

BRIGHTON: PURCHASING OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION ANNUAL CONFERENCE AND MINIBITION – September 26-28, 1963.
* At the Hotel Metropole. Apply, Purchasing Officers' Association, York, House, Westminster Bridge Road, London, S.E.1. (Tel. Waterloo 1851.)

1963 International Trade Fair, Lyons

THE ORGANIZERS of the International Trade Fair in Lyons which takes place from March 31 to April 8, 1963, stress that although during the event the Grand Palais will not, as in previous years, be closed to the general public for three days, the original character of the Fair as a Samples Fair will be retained.

European Textile Machinery Exhibition, Hanover

THE 4th European International Textile Machinery Exhibition will be held in Hanover from September 22 - October 1, 1963. The following machinery will be exhibited: Accessories for textile machinery; Sewing-machines (except household sewing machines) and machines for the clothing industry; Measuring and controlling instruments for the textile and clothing industry; Electrical machinery and other machines, apparatus and equipment which are used in the textile and clothing industry.

The intention of this exhibition is to give the textile and clothing industry a detailed assessment of the latest technical developments and achievements of the international textile machine industry.

Interested firms can obtain further information from the Generalsekretariat der 4, Internationalen Textilmaschinen-Ausstellung, Hanover, Messegelande, or Trex British Textile Machinery Organization, Old Colony House, South King Street, Manchester 2. (Tel. Deansgate 6909).

Possible British Participation at Salonika Fair

AT A meeting of the Export Council for Europe in London on October 19 the possibility of arranging official United Kingdom participation at the International Trade Fair, Salonika, to be held from September 1-22, 1963, was considered. Mr. B. J. Garnett, Commercial Counsellor at the British Embassy, Athens, described the opportunities offered by the Greek market and the advantages of participation in the Fair. A representative of the Export Publicity and Fairs Branch, Board of Trade, said it was proposed to construct shell stands free of charge for individual British exhibitors, who would be required to pay for the net indoor space they occupied at the rate of approximately 5s. 6d. per sq. foot. Special arrangements under the 'joint venture' scheme (see *Board of Trade Journal* for December 22, 1961) would apply to trade associations prepared to arrange representative displays by their member firms. It is likely that hospital and other medical equipment and pharmaceuticals will provide the main commercial centre piece for the pavilion, though manufacturers of all types of capital and consumer goods may apply for inclusion. It is proposed to provide open air display space for vehicles, agricultural, earthmoving and similar equipment.

Trade Associations and individual firms wishing to be considered for participation in the British Pavilion should apply *before November* 21, 1962, to the Export Publicity and Fairs Branch, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1.

Scope for British Machine Tools in Japan

A report from the British Consulate General's Office Osaka-Kobe

THE JAPANESE International Machine Tool Fair which opened in Osaka on October 10, was the first international specialized fair to be held in the country. Although it was held against a background of financial stringency and strict exchange control, it seems likely to prove a substantial success. Of the total stand area, approximately 50,000 square metres, the British official stand, jointly organized by the Board of Trade and the Machine Tool Trades Association, occupied two broad islands, with an area of 1,100 square metres in a hall devoted mainly to foreign machines. Thirteen member firms of the M.T.T.A. exhibited on this stand; and the décor, despite the austerity imposed by the Fair regulations, was attractive and well co-ordinated, and the exhibits were manned by experts.

The next two islands in the same hall were occupied by Japanese agents exhibiting almost entirely British machines, and the combined effect of these with the adjacent official stand was impressive. Of our competitors the Germans occupied in all an area slightly larger than that of the British, and the Americans slightly less. The scattering of their exhibits among agents' stands however lessened their impact. The only other stands of a quasigovernmental character were the rather small stands set up by eastern European trading organizations. A total of nineteen countries exhibited.

From the British point of view the Fair was only a beginning to the task of re-establishing the position and reputation of British machine tools in the Japanese market and catching up with the five

(*Continued at foot of next page*)

Lord Derwent Congratulates Motor Industry

OPENING THE 47th International Motor Show at Earls Court, London, on October 17, Lord Derwent, Minister of State, Board of Trade congratulated the British motor industry on behalf of the President of the Board of Trade on its 'wonderful export record which has been achieved under considerable difficulties'. Lord Derwent said that members of the industry should be pleased with the fact that in the first eight months of this year compared with the similar period in 1961 they had doubled their exports to the continent of Europe. 'They have doubled their exports to what may become their home market. Their export record is a wonderful performance, and I would like to add my own congratulations to those of the President of the Board of Trade, to the industry's achievements in the export field'.

Dealing with road safety Lord Derwent said that there were only three factors which were of major importance in getting greater safety on the roads. The first was what the press chose to call the 'human factor'. He said he motored considerably all over the country and he found it encouraging that generally speaking the standard of driving had improved. 'However, I challenge anyone here to swear that his or her driving is always as safe as it ought to be.'

The second factor, he said, was an essential – better roads. Driving on good roads meant that one got less tired, and a tired driver was a dangerous one.

Thirdly, Lord Derwent said, was the attention paid by the industry to safety in the construction of cars. Every year, the motor industry produced more safety devices incorporated in tyres, braking systems, steering, and improved chassis. 'I am glad to see the industry continuing with their safety research,' he added.

A glittering array of cars from Britain, six European countries – France, Italy, Germany, Sweden, Holland, and Czechoslovakia – the United States, Canada, and for the first time, Israel, is on view. Among more than 300 models on display, 110 are completely new. The 47th Motor Show has really nothing that is revolutionary, despite the fact that the visitor on first entering the main doors of the building is faced with a galaxy of pictures of cars of the future. Some of these designs are streamlined to such an extent that they look more like deep sea monsters than road vehicles. Others remind one of space capsules. This show has been designed in the main for the family man. There are of course the sleek, low slung, sports models, which immediately give the impression of high speeds, but with great comfort and safety – in the right hands.

Much attention has been paid by the manufacturers to safe driving. The visitor sees several advances in braking equipment, while for night driving there are new auxiliary lamps combining driving, pass and fog lamps in one unit, as well as a twin-reflector 'nucleus' which provides main beam, dipped beam, sidelight and flasher. In addition, for passengers as well as driver, there are new safety belts, some of which operate on the inertia-reel principle allowing the wearer complete freedom of movement, but locking fast upon impact or violent deceleration.

Because the weather has such a strong influence on peoples' lives, it is hardly surprising that some of the most important new accessories are concerned with this factor. One firm features a compact refrigeration for the small car, while another firm displays an interior heater for preheating the car internally from a mains source. This is for the export market only. There is also, for export only, an automatic heater control which operates on temperature variation. Two other manufacturers offer new sliding and folding roofs.

Where comfort and convenience are concerned, the accessory manufacturers never fail to present new products of great interest to the motoring public. For example, apart from leather, there are several attractive new upholstery materials which include moulded polyether, and luxury expanded vinyl with a cellular structure, coated on a knitted fabric. Other attractive and useful accessories include a car wardrobe in simulated hide, new roof racks and badge bars, and a miniature clockwork delay mechanism which turns on the sidelights at lighting-up time. There is a wider use of transistors and printed circuits in the new car radios, and also a fashion for the dual purpose radio which can be mounted in the car or used as a portable, outside.

Many motor car owners are not mechanically minded, and although they like to perform some servicing of the vehicle themselves, they do not wish to spend all their spare time continually adjusting the mechanical parts of the car. Therefore, many makers are placing more and more emphasis on reducing the amount of servicing the car needs. Consequently such devices as oil-less bearings – which mean less use of the grease-gun – sealed cooling systems which require less attention, and sparking plugs which are claimed to last twice as long as the old style plugs are among the new features in car manufacture.

There is no doubt about the appeal of the Motor Show. It is universal – small boys, government ministers, film stars and housewives, farmers, firemen, company directors and others all find an absorbing interest in the array of cars, motorized caravans, accessories, components, and transport service equipment displayed in the vast area of Earls Court.

Four-fold Increase in Motor Industry Exports

THE PRESENT state and prospects of the British motor industry were referred to by Mr. L.G.T. Farmer, President of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, and executive chairman of the Rover Company at the Society's annual dinner in London on October 16, the eve of the International Motor Show.

Mr. Farmer said that the motor industry was subject to no small amount of criticism itself, particularly when things might not be going too well. 'We do not object to criticism provided it is constructive – in fact, we are gratified that, with the honourable exception of the weather and television, motorcars are very probably the most popular topic of conversation.'

Continuing he said that ever since the war they had been this country's principal exporter. Since 1946 they had with the exception of a temporary decline in the years 1952 and 1961, not only increased the amount of exports each year, but also the percentage share of the country's total visible exports. Even in 1961 – the year of the seven per cent bank rate and the 'Little Budget', a most difficult year for everyone, but particularly so for the industry because it coincided with the impact of the American compact car, and the serious decline in sales to the U.S. which followed this – the export total was no less than £573 million the second highest total in the industry's history.

After referring to the record year of 1960, Mr. Farmer spoke of the current year, in which lost ground had been recovered, revealing that the value of exports of all motor products for the first eight months of 1962 exactly equalled the figure for the same period of 1960. Since 1946, he said, the country's total exports had increased four-fold. The motor industry, however, is today exporting ten times as much as it did in 1946, an increase more than 2½ times greater than the national average. This is a very impressive performance, but let us look at our exports from the point of view of utilization of manpower and materials. Whatever may be said about the high level of rates in the motor industry, the proof of the pudding in is the eating, and our exports currently represent approximately £1,600 per annum for

(*Continued at foot of next page*)

Scope for British Machine Tools (*Continued*)

or ten years start which our main competitors had been able to gain over us. The effect on the export of British machine tools will probably not be seen until financial conditions in Japan become easier. Japanese exhibits outnumbered the total of those from overseas, and in addition to several fine lathes and presses there were some impressive examples of machines made in Japan under licence from American and West German companies. Some of the Japanese exhibits however were still of rather inferior quality, and in many cases the prices of Japanese tools are surprisingly high.

One of the important results for Britain of participating on a large scale has been to bring to Japan an unprecedented number of British company directors and engineers who will have seen for themselves the development of Japanese industry and the valuable opportunities which the Japanese market has to offer. Some of their colleagues in the European Committee for Co-operation of Machine Tool Industries awoke to the possibilities years ago, with the result that the Fair included many fine machines produced through the technical collaboration of Japanese and European (as well as of course American) engineering companies. But, now that the interest of the British machine tool industry has been well and truly aroused, there is good hope for our own prospects in this highly competitive market. The fair closed on October 21.

59 Firms show in British Electronic Component and Instrument Exhibition at Basle

OPENING the British Electronic Component and Instrument Exhibition in Basle on October 15, the British Ambassador Mr. P. F. Grey, welcomed the initiative of the 59 exhibitors who had joined together to put on the first British exhibition of its kind to be held in Switzerland since the war. He went on to acknowledge the substantial amount of help and advice which had been received from the Swiss Industries Fair authorities, and also the Canton and City of Basle.

Although British exports to Switzerland as a whole, rose from £33½m. in 1958 to just under £53m. in 1961, Mr. Grey pointed out that exports of electronic equipment and components actually declined slightly during this period. This year, however, he said, the industry's exports to Switzerland have shown an encouraging rise, and he hoped that this collective venture would further stimulate this revival in trade.

Before the opening of the show, the organizers, Industrial Exhibitions Ltd., in conjunction with the sponsors, the Radio and Electronic Component Manufacturers' Federation, prepared a comprehensive market survey for the use of exhibitors.

Basle was chosen as the exhibition centre, not only because the City is one of the great crossroads of Europe accessible by air, water, rail and road, but also because of the genuine measure of collaboration which was immediately offered by the Swiss when the show was first projected. As a result, the British Exhibition was held simultaneously with ILMAC, the Swiss Automation and Chemical Exhibition located immediately opposite the British show. Undoubtedly the link between the two events did much to assure the success of the British effort.

During the course of the exhibition, Telcon Metals Ltd., the London Electric Wire Company and Smiths Ltd., Plessey International Ltd., Venner Ltd., A. F. Bulgin and Company Ltd., Belling and Lee Ltd., E.M.I. Electronics Ltd., The M-O Valve Company Ltd., G. and E. Bradley Ltd., A. H. Hunt (Capacitors) Ltd., 'Diamond H' Controls Ltd., and many other firms reported good business and useful inquiries. British Physical Laboratories Ltd., sold a number of complex instruments over the counter and reported that a Czechoslovakian delegation had invited the company to show its specialized products in Brno next year. The general consensus of opinion was that this show was the best of its type so far to date and had been an undoubted success, while the flow of visitors provided exhibitors with valuable contacts in Swiss industry.

At the close of the exhibition Mr. Arthur F. Bulgin, President of the Radio and Electronic Component Manufacturers' Federation, said: 'I am convinced this is the finest exhibition the Federation has so far, mounted overseas. The general decor and stand design has been first class, and more important the standard of quality and techniques of the exhibiting firms' products on display are something of which they can be proud.'

As is usual with a specialized overseas exhibition of this type, attendances and inquiries increased daily. Attendance totalled 7,923 visitors which included many people of international repute in the scientific world.

The international appeal of the Exhibition has been reflected by the number of scientists, industralists and agents who attended the Exhibition not only from Switzerland but from other countries, including Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Holland, Hungary, Israel, Italy, South Africa, Sweden, the United States and the United Kingdom.

Christmas Festival of Britain in U.S.

THE DEPARTMENTAL STORES of the nationwide R. H. Macy chain in Kansas City, Missouri, and Wichita, Kansas, are planning a five-week long promotion of British merchandise between November 26 and the end of this year. The promotion, which is labelled Macy's Christmas Festival of Britain covers a period between the American Thanksgiving holiday and Christmas which is the peak time for retail sales during the year in the United States.

The Macy organization in Kansas City is responsible for purchasing for five stores. These are a large downtown store and two suburban outlets in Kansas City, the principal Department store in Wichita and the dominating store in nearby Joplin, Missouri. The combined floor space of these stores is in excess of one million square feet. The giants of the group are the Kansas City and Wichita downtown stores in which the major British displays will be presented during the festival. The Kansas City store alone has handled as many as 50,000 customers in a single day on its seven selling floors.

The promotion will bring some major British displays to the heart of America. In addition to the prominent Board of Trade displays on the themes 'Britain, Past and Present' and 'The City of London', there will be a major British Fashion Display, a model of the Punch-inspired Emmet Railway, a London specialty shop for foods imported from Britain, a British pub, Punch and Judy shows in the toy departments, displays of British award-winning fabrics from the California State Fair, the 1962 Design Centre Award-winning merchandise and two British policemen from Coventry to oversee the proceedings. No pains will be spared to produce all the fanfare and publicity attendant on a major American store promotion.

Essentially this will be a merchandise, not a prestige or representational, promotion. Macy's have made strenuous efforts to find suitable British merchandise to back up their advertising and publicity. Since the festival takes place during the Christmas season, it is expected that it will stimulate considerable sales particularly in the toy, foodstuffs and men's clothing fields.

The purchasing office of the Macy organization in London is 52 Conduit Street, London, W.1 and in New York is Herald Square, New York, N.Y. The Merchandise Manager at the Kansas City store, which buys for the group, is Mr. Mark Troy. The stores concerned are concentrated in an area which serves two metropolitan centres with populations of over one million in Kansas City and 250,000 in Wichita and a trade area which covers all of the State of Kansas and the Eastern half of the State of Missouri. This is a section of the United States which is still relatively unaccustomed to British consumer goods. The Christmas Festival presents an unusual opportunity to break into a market which has considerable possibility for future sales.

Motor Industry Exports (*Continued*)

every person employed in the industry - a figure far in excess of anything achieved in any other industry of comparable size. They are also very largely composed of indigenous materials and therefore, in the battle of the balance of payments they are largely pure profit.

Mr. Farmer said he particularly welcomed the setting up of the National Economic Development Council and added that the motor manufacturing members of the National Advisory Council were at present collaborating in the study they were making on the future progress of the economy.

Undoubtedly we have still a lot to learn about salesmanship, he added. 'Much of this is due to our educational system which conditions us to say that the other fellow is better than we are. We must continue to apply ourselves to improving our service and sales facilities. We must begin to learn that other languages are spoken abroad besides English. There are still, I am sorry to say, a few cases of literature – for example, in truction manuals – for overseas buyers being sent out printed in the English language only. We must continue to ensure as far as is humanly possible, that our products do not leave the assembly line with defects which have to be found by the customer after he has taken delivery. We must continue to strive to ensure that our designs and our engineering match the best that our overseas competitors can offer.'

Mr. Farmer then paid tribute to the most helpful co-operation of H.M. Government Departments - the Board of Trade, Export Credits Guarantee Department, the Ministry of Transport, and all the other many departments with whom the industry had dealings.

He then thanked the Government for the contribution it was making to the co-operative research establishment at M.I.R.A., and to the Advanced School of Motor Engineering which the industry started in conjunction with the Ministry of Education a few years ago.

Dealing with the Common Market, Mr. Farmer said that the British motor industry had already made it clear that, with certain reasonable reservations, it welcomed the challenge that this would present. Manufacturers had no doubt of their ability to compete successfully on equal terms with their Continental partners.

Trade and Financial Arrangements

France and Yugoslavia

THE FRENCH *Moniteur Officiel du Commerce International* of October 6, 1962, announced that the trade agreement between France and Yugoslavia signed in Paris on December 28, 1960 (see *Board of Trade Journal* of February 10, 1961, page 348, and November 10, 1961, page 983) has been extended for a further period of three months from October 1, 1962, to December 31, 1962. The French text of the notice may be seen at Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E.38, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

Lebanon and Italy

THE TRADE AGREEMENT between Lebanon and Italy which was first signed in Beirut on November 4th, 1955 has been renewed for a further year to September 10th, 1963. The provisions of the Agreement have not been altered.

All inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2528).

Hints to Business Men Visiting Mozambique and Angola

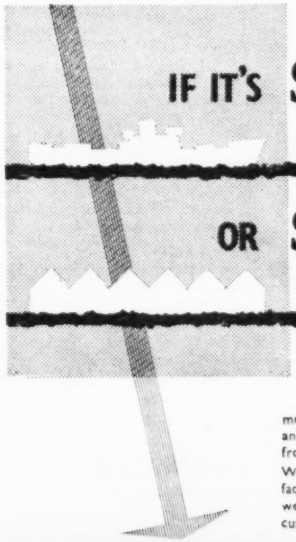
A REVISED edition of the booklet on Mozambique and Angola has been published in the series of 'Hints to Business Men'.

British business men who intend visiting those countries on export business can obtain copies of the booklet on application to the Board of Trade, Directories and Notices Section, Room 0348, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2928).

German Retail Ironmongers Visit Britain

AN 18-MAN MISSION of retail ironmongers from West Germany will be visiting Britain from Monday to November 4, to tour British stores and factories selling or making products in which they are interested.

During their visit they will travel to Sheffield and Birmingham and tour a number of centres in the London area.



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Information for United Kingdom Exporters

BRIEF DETAILS are given below of overseas inquiries for United Kingdom products, contracts open for tender, reports on commercial conditions abroad, export trade openings, etc., issued recently by the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, to subscribers to the *Export Service Bulletin*.

The *Bulletin*, published three times a week, with a weekly Supplement, is available to United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters at a subscription of £10 10s. a year. A subscription form can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E.09, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (City 5757, Ext. 420), (Telex 25977). Copies of particular *Bulletins* containing further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the same address on prepayment of the sum of 2s. per copy.

Calls for Tender

Inquiries connected with the calls for tender mentioned below should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Inquiries by telephone: City 5757, Ext. 406 and 404). Reference numbers should always be quoted. The date given is the closing date for tendering. It refers to the current year unless otherwise indicated. Tender documents are available for loan in those cases marked with an asterisk *.

AUSTRALIA

Railway Wagoas for Queensland Government. Advance Information. E.S.B. 32079/62.

Commonwealth Stores Supply and Tender Board:

Woodworking Machinery. November 8. E.S.B. 32085/62.*
Drilling Machines-Metal. November 15. E.S.B. 32086/62.*
Telegraph Reperforator Tape and Paper. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 30226/62.

BURMA

Shovels: Mamooties for Civil Stores Committee. November 16. E.S.B. 32138/62.*
Kraft Paper for Industrial Development Corporation. November 5. E.S.B. 32273/62.*

Union of Burma Purchase Board:

Sanitary Ware. November 5. E.S.B. 31738/62.*
Fire Extinguishers. November 5. E.S.B. 31737/62.*
Triangular Saw Files. November 5. E.S.B. 31740/62.*
Grinding Wheels. November 5. E.S.B. 31739/62.*
Transmission Belting. November 5. E.S.B. 31736/62.*
Pumping Equipment. November 5. E.S.B. 31741/62.*

CEYLON

Jute Hessian for Ministry of Finance. November 12. E.S.B. 32173/62.
Batteries (Lead Acid) for Colombo Port Commission. November 28. E.S.B. 32634/62.
Paper Bags for Ceylon Oils and Fats Corporation. November 12. E.S.B. 32175/62.*
Boilers for the National Small Industries Corporation. Advance Information. E.S.B. 32172/62.
Dyes; Chemicals for Ministry of Industries, Home and Cultural Affairs. November 20. E.S.B. 31719/62.*

Eastern Paper Mills Corpocation:

Soda Ash. November 27. E.S.B. 32642/62.*
Starch. November 27. E.S.B. 32643/62.*

Ceylon Transport Board:

Paper for Printing Tickets. (Further Information.) November 14. E.S.B. 30281/62.*
Paints. December 5. E.S.B. 32168/62.*

Ministry of Health:

Pharmaceuticals. January 18, 1963. E.S.B. 32170/62.*
Malathion. January 1, 1963. E.S.B. 32636/62.*
Pharmaceuticals. January 1, 1963. E.S.B. 32637/62.*

Ministry of Agriculture, Land, Irrigation and Power:

Erection of a Transformer. November 27. E.S.B. 32639/62.
Installation of Transformer. January 8, 1963. E.S.B. 32641/62.
Forestry Equipment. December 18. E.S.B. 32169/62.*
Overhead Transmission Lines. January 8, 1963. E.S.B. 32640/62.

COLOMBIA

Turbine and Generator for Institute Nacional De Fomento Municipal. November 9. E.S.B. 31815/62.*
Valves-Butterfly for Empresa De Energia Electrica De Bogota. November 30. E.S.B. 32277/62.
Complete Construction of Airport (Cali) for the Empresa Colombiana De Aerodromos. Closing date postponed to November 30. E.S.B. 30008/62.*

EGYPT

Cable-Underwater for the Cairo Public Transport Authority. December 15. E.S.B. 32162/62.
Surveying Equipment for the General Organisation for Executing the Industrial Five Year Plan. January 8, 1963. E.S.B. 32615/62.*
Tyres and Tubes for Ministry of Communications. November 29. E.S.B. 32161/62.
Cement Factories: Erection of and Expansion of for the General Organisation for Building Materials and Ceramics. December 1. E.S.B. 32614/62.*
Crane for Egyptian Iron and Steel Co. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to November 17. E.S.B. 30015/62.

Mechanical and Electrical Department:

Accumulators. November 17. E.S.B. 32164/62.
Automatic Press Lining Machine. November 10. E.S.B. 32163/62.

EL SALVADOR

Proveeduria General De La Republica:

Creoline. November 7. E.S.B. 32234/62.*
Disinfectants. November 7. E.S.B. 32235/62.*

ETHIOPIA

Cable for Imperial Board of Telecommunications. November 14. E.S.B. 32077/62.*

FORMOSA

Central Trust of China:

Hand Tools. (Further Information.) November 9. E.S.B. 20838/62.
Breathing Apparatus; Mine Safety Equipment; Film and Tape Recording Equipment. November 6. E.S.B. 32072/62.*
Silicon Rectifier. November 6. E.S.B. 31892/62.*
Union Colorimeter. November 7. E.S.B. 31893/62.*
Flash and Fire Tester. November 5. E.S.B. 31894/62.*
Impedance Meter. November 9. E.S.B. 31895/62.*
Extensible Unit. November 8. E.S.B. 32056/62.*
Current Leakage Tester. November 8. E.S.B. 32074/62.*
Argan Gas; Mobyldenum Wire; Lead-in-Wire. November 1. E.S.B. 32073/62.*

GREECE

Ministry of Trade:

Drilling Equipment. November 20. E.S.B. 31897/62.*
Wheat Institute Instruments. November 26. E.S.B. 31896/62.*
Machinery and Crowns for Sample Taking. November 19. E.S.B. 32068/62.*
Veterinary Supplies. December 5. E.S.B. 32066/62.*

GUATEMALA

Hydroelectric Plant for Instituto De Fomenta Municipal. December 21. E.S.B. 32165/62.*
Hydroelectric Plant. December 22. E.S.B. 32166/62.*

HONG KONG

Concrete Pipes and Fittings for Colonial Secretariat, Government Offices. November 16. E.S.B. 32100/62.*

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Information for U.K. Exporters (*Continued*)

INDIA

Transformers for Chief Engineer for Electricity, Madras. Closing date postponed to November 3. E.S.B. 21844/62.*
Transformers for Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. November 15. E.S.B. 32060/62.*
Earth-Moving Machinery for Hindustan Steel Ltd. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 30071/62.*
Marshalling Yard Equipment for South Eastern Railway. February 28, 1963. E.S.B. 31834/62.
Crane for Railway Electrification. January 4, 1963. E.S.B. 31862/62.
Crushing and Grinding Plant (Mine Ore) for Indian Rare Earths Limited. January 3, 1963. E.S.B. 32054/62.
Cranes for Southern Railway, Madras. Closing date November 12. E.S.B. 32055/62.*
Textile Equipment for the Trivandrum Spinning Mills. November 10. E.S.B. 32059/62.*
Crane for Deputy Controller of Stores, Calcutta. December 31. E.S.B. 31836/62.
Menthol Plant for Government of Jammu and Kashmir. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 31830/62.
Spillway Radial Gates for Sharavathi Valley Project. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to November 15. E.S.B. 30086/62.
Ion Exchange Resin for Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay. November 5. E.S.B. 32208/62.
Switchgear for Madras Port Trust. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 30275/62.

Gujarat Electricity Board:
Communication Equipment. Closing date postponed to November 15. E.S.B. 28311/62.
Electrical Measuring/Recording Instruments. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 31394/62.*

Deputy Controller of Stores, Calcutta:
Aluminium Conductors. December 17. E.S.B. 31865/62.
Crane. January 7, 1963. E.S.B. 31863/62.

Punjab State Electricity Board:
Electrical Equipment. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to December 12. E.S.B. 25273/62.
Oil Filtration Sets. January 1, 1963. E.S.B. 32613/62.

National Coal Development Corporation Ltd.:
Air Compressors; Tyre Inflators. (Further Information.) Closing date should read November 10. E.S.B. 31851/62.
Colliery Structures and Plant. (Further Information). Tender documents with drawings now available. E.S.B. 31852/62.*
Trailing Cable. November 23. E.S.B. 32246/62.*
Switchgear. December 3. E.S.B. 32247/62.*

IRAN

Thermometers for Iran Sugar Corporation. November 12. E.S.B. 32076/62.*
Insecticides for Iranian Tobacco Monopoly. November 21. E.S.B. 31871/62.*

State Railways:
Acetylene Carbide. November 6. E.S.B. 32676/62.
Tin. November 6. E.S.B. 32679/62.

Plan Organisation, Textile Branch:
Copper Rollers. November 12. E.S.B. 32682/62.
Textile Machinery. December 15. E.S.B. 32674/62.*

IRAQ

Film Processing Equipment for Ministry of Defence. November 5. E.S.B. 31882/62.*
Removal and Re-Erection of Electrical Set; Construction of Power Station Building for Ministry of Municipalities. November 17. E.S.B. 31880/62.

Ministry of Oil:
Hydrated Lime. November 13. E.S.B. 31883/62.
Second-Hand Drums. November 17. E.S.B. 31878/62.
Steel Bedsteads. November 20. E.S.B. 31879/62.

Iraqi Ports Administration:
Wire Ropes for Excavators. November 15. E.S.B. 31876/62.
Insecticide. November 8. E.S.B. 31877/62.
Sanitary Fittings. November 8. E.S.B. 31875/62.

Central Foreign Purchasing Board:
Endrin and Metasystox. November 18. E.S.B. 31860/62.
Knitwear. November 25. E.S.B. 31886/62.*
Pesticides. November 18. E.S.B. 31885/62.
Pesticides. November 11. E.S.B. 31884/62.
X-Ray Units. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 30506/62.*

IRISH REPUBLIC

Water Supply Plant for Mayo County Council. November 9. E.S.B. 31899/62.
Heating and Hot Water Installation for County Mayo Vocational Education Committee. November 10. E.S.B.32227/62.

ITALY

NATO Infrastructure Contract:
Implementation of Telephone and Remote Control Connection for Italian Authorities. January 1, 1963. G.D. 96/62 (109).

KOREA

Miscellaneous Material: Plant and Equipment for Chongpyong Dam, Korea Electric Company. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 32266/62/D.L.F.

KUWAIT

Telephone Exchanges for Ministry of Posts, Telegraphs, Telephones. December 1. E.S.B. 32209/62.
Asbestos Cement Pipes for Ministry of Public Works. November 11. E.S.B. 32250/62.

MALAYA

Water Treatment Plant for Director of Public Works. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to November 21. E.S.B. 29642/62.
Miscellaneous Stores and Services for Pertadbiren Keretapi Tanah Me'ayu. Not known. E.S.B. 32270/62.

NEW ZEALAND

X-Ray Equipment for Auckland Hospital Board. November 12. E.S.B. 32267/62.

General Post Office:
Air Filters. Novemer 19. E.S.B. 32226/62.*
Testing Instruments. November 5. E.S.B. 32276/62.*

PAKISTAN

Constructional Project (Dams) for West Pakistan Water and Power Development Authority. (Advance Information.) Apply by December 31. E.S.B. 31680/62.

Inland Water Transport Authority:
Mobile Cranes. February 2, 1963. E.S.B. 32228/62.
Platform Trucks. February 2, 1963. E.S.B. 32229/62.

Telegraph and Telephone Department, Karachi:
Porcelain Insulators. November 8. E.S.B. 32623/62.
Galvanized Iron Ware. November 8. E.S.B. 32624/62.
Condensers and Protectors. November 19. E.S.B. 32230/62.

Director of Supply:
Motor Car. November 8. E.S.B. 32088/62.*
Water Pressure Equipment. November 8. E.S.B. 32093/62.*
Outboard Engines. November 8. E.S.B. 32089/62.*
Outboard Motors. November 7. E.S.B. 32091/62.*
Pipe Fittings. November 12. E.S.B. 32087/62.*

Department of Investment, Promotion and Supplies:
Surveying Instruments. November 5. E.S.B. 32099/62.*
Fracture and Orthopaedic Equipment. November 6. E.S.B. 32095/62.
Drugs and Chemicals. November 12. E.S.B. 32096/62.
Aseptic Furniture. November 13. E.S.B. 32097/62.
General Instruments and Appliances. November 19. E.S.B. 32098/62.
Mild Steel Rivets. November 5. E.S.B. 32622/62.

PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC

Intake Gates and Hoists for National Power Corporation. December 20. E.S.B. 32686/62.*

RHODESIA & NYASALAND

Pharmaceutical Preparations and Raw Materials for Federal Ministry of Health, Salisbury. November 9. E.S.B. 32223/62.*

SINGAPORE

Singapore City Council:
Pipe Fittings. November 27. E.S.B. 32272/62.*
Flanged Valves. November 27. E.S.B. 32271/62.*

Singapore City Electricity Department:
Cable. November 13. E.S.B. 32633/62.
Cable. November 6. E.S.B. 32632/62.

SOUTH AFRICA

Vegetable Oils; Chemicals; Pharmaceutical Preparations for the State Tender Board. November 7. E.S.B. 32224/62.*

Johannesburg City Treasurer's Department:
Oscilloscope. November 13. E.S.B. 32278/62.*
Pipe Screwing Machine. November 13. E.S.B. 32280/62.*

Cape Provincial Administration:
Drafting Machines. November 13. E.S.B. 32261/62.*
Vehicle. November 9. E.S.B. 32260/62.*
Agricultural Machinery Equipment. November 9. E.S.B. 32259/62.*

The City of Johannesburg:
Omnibus Chassis. November 13. E.S.B. 32221/62.*
Omnibus Chassis. November 13. E.S.B. 32236/62.*
Omnibus Bodies. November 13. E.S.B. 32237/62.*
Omnibus Bodies. November 13. E.S.B. 32222/62.*

South African Railways:
Mechanical-Handling Equipment. November 16. E.S.B. 31856/62.*
Electrification of Points and Signals. January 11, 1963. E.S.B. 32282/62.*
Guillotine Shearing Machine. November 16. E.S.B. 32233/62.*
Aluminium Conductor Fittings. November 16. E.S.B. 32603/62.*
Transmission Line Equipment. November 30. E.S.B. 32602/62.*
Battery Operated Fork Lift Trucks and Equipment. November 6. E.S.B. 31858/62.*
Battery Operated Platform Trucks and Equipment. November 6. E.S.B. 31859/62.*
Cutlery (Electroplated). November 16. E.S.B. 32232/62.*

Transvaal Provincial Tender Board:
X-Ray Equipment. November 9. E.S.B. 32219/62.*
X-Ray Accessories. November 9. E.S.B. 32220/62.*
Hospital Equipment. November 23. E.S.B. 32625/62.*
Ophthalmic Equipment. November 9. E.S.B. 32212/62.*
Thoracic Surgery Equipment. November 9. E.S.B. 32215/62.*
X-Ray Equipment and Accessories. November 9. E.S.B. 32218/62.*
Dental X-Ray Unit and Generator. November 9. E.S.B. 32217/62.*
X-Ray Unit. November 9. E.S.B. 32216/62.*
Processing Unit for X-Ray Films. November 9. E.S.B. 32214/62.*
Television and X-Ray Equipment. November 9. E.S.B. 32210/62.*

SOUTH VIETNAM

Power Canoe for Central Purchasing Authority. November 7. E.S.B. 32255/62.*

SUDAN

Insecticide Sprayers for Department of Agriculture. November 6. E.S.B. 32258/62.*

The Department of Posts and Telegraphs:
Monitoring Equipment. November 12. E.S.B. 32257/62.*
Radio Equipment. December 3. E.S.B. 32256/62.*

(*Continued on next page*)

Information for U.K. Exporters (*Continued*)

Sudan Railways:
Machine Tools. November 27. E.S.B. 32263/62.
Creosote. November 27. E.S.B. 32606/62.
Water Testing Meter. November 29. E.S.B. 32608/62.*
Diesel Loader. November 28. E.S.B. 32607/62.

Ministry of Works:
Welding Machines. November 24. E.S.B. 32283/62.*
Tractors. November 29. E.S.B. 32286/62.*
Road Machinery. November 20. E.S.B. 32288/62.*
Road Machinery. November 22. E.S.B. 32285/62.*
Water Distributor Trucks. November 14. E.S.B. 32287/62.*
Vehicles. November 27. E.S.B. 32284/62.*

SYRIA

Transformer Station for Damascus Electricity Board. December 8. E.S.B. 32065/62.

THAILAND

Pothead Termination Kits for Metropolitan Electricity Authority. November 6. E.S.B. 32617/62/D.L.F.

The Provincial Electricity Authority:
Meters. November 6. E.S.B. 32155/62.
Kilowatt Hour Meters. November 8. E.S.B. 32159/62.*
Aluminium Conductor and Accessories. November 9. E.S.B. 32160/62.*

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Trindad and Tobago Electricity Commission:
Fuse Connectors. November 10. E.S.B. 32082/62.*
Service Line Fuse Connectors. November 10. E.S.B. 32083/62.*

TURKEY

Extension to Power Station for Etibank. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 26890/62.
Information Cards for P.T.T. Genel Mudurlugu. November 19. Tender documents in Turkish available. E.S.B. 31799/62.*
Pump: Diesel Generator for Iller Baukasi Genel Mudurlugu. November 28. E.S.B. 32644/62.
Canal Excavation Machines for Devlet Su Isleri Genel Mudurlugu. November 12. E.S.B. 32158/62.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Bureau of Reclamation:
Gate Vales. November 8. E.S.B. 32629/62.*
Cable. November 5. E.S.B. 32628/62.*
Cranes. November 15. E.S.B. 32612/62.

Agency and Export Opportunities, Market Surveys, Etc.

Further details of the items referred to below are contained in recent issues of the Export Service Bulletin, or Supplement, copies of which can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (inquiries by telephone City 5757, Ext. 427), on prepayment of the sum of 2s. per copy. The reference number should be quoted in all inquiries.

All Countries
Successful bidders for overseas contracts. (E.S.B. 6499/62.)

Australia
Agency inquiry for sanitary ware. (E.S.B. 31460/62.)
Agency inquiry for under-carpet heating. (E.S.B. 31613/62.)
Agency inquiry for machine tools; foodstuffs; containers; food processing equipment—further information. (E.S.B. 22803/62.)
Inquiry for excavators and shovels. (E.S.B. 31455/62.)
Inquiry for conveyors for ovens. (E.S.B. 29320/62.)
Inquiry for equipment for petroleum industry; road making machinery. (E.S.B. 30329/62.)
Manufacture under licence—castings. (E.S.B. 31466/62.)

Austria
Economic report, September, 1962. (C.R.E. 3756/62.)

Brazil
Industrial and trade developments. (C.R.E. 1251/3/G.)

British Honduras
Inquiry for agricultural equipment; generators; machine tools. (E.S.B. 31453/62.)

Burma
Economic report, September, 1962. (C.R.E. 2161/60.)

Canada
Inquiry for powered digging tools; drill steel. (E.S.B. 31081/62.)
Inquiry for technical and vocational schools equipment. (E.S.B. 22348/62.)
Market report on foundry equipment. (E.S.B. 28250/62.)
Federal Government contracts. (E.S.B. 2676/62.)

Denmark
Agency inquiry for metal toys. (E.S.B. 28997/62.)

Ecuador
Inquiry for hospital equipment. (E.S.B. 23871/61.)

Finland
Agency inquiry for catering equipment. (E.S.B. 32302/62.)
Agency inquiry for polyethylene and polythene for packaging. (E.S.B. 31972/62.)
Agency inquiry for screws and nuts; stainless steel sheeting and pipes. (E.S.B. 31666/62.)
Agency inquiry for garbage disposal units. (E.S.B. 31901/62.)
Agency inquiry for electronic components; diesel generating sets. (E.S.B. 31668/62.)
Agency inquiry for scaffolding. (E.S.B. 31698/62.)
Agency inquiry for steel plates. (E.S.B. 31902/62.)
Inquiry for knitting machines. (E.S.B. 31905/62.)

France
Agency inquiry for petroleum products and materials; chemicals. (E.S.B. 32122/62.)
Agency inquiry for food machinery. (E.S.B. 31683/62.)
Agency inquiry for electrical equipment; electronic equipment; automatic control equipment. (E.S.B. 31524/62.)
Agency inquiry for consumer goods. (E.S.B. 31692/62.)
Agency inquiry for machine tools. (E.S.B. 31629/62.)
Agency inquiry for carbon electrodes; fluid control equipment; electric meters; electronic control equipment. (E.S.B. 32116/62.)
Inquiry for clothing; hosiery. (E.S.B. 31591/62.)
Inquiry for mechanical toys. (E.S.B. 32126/62.)

Germany (Federal Republic of)
Agency inquiry for printed linen; carpets. (E.S.B. 31528/62.)
Agency inquiry for glass silk yarns and fibres. (E.S.B. 31640/62.)
Agency inquiry for steel. (E.S.B. 31115/62.)
Inquiry for wire strainers for packaging. (E.S.B. 31145/62.)
Inquiry for stainless steel sink units. (E.S.B. 29785/62.)
Economic report—8th—14th October 1962. (C.R.E. 1479/G.)
Import Committee Publication, 11th October 1962 –canned green peas. (C.R.E. 158/62.)

Greece
Inquiry for radio beacon. (E.S.B. 30861/62.)

India
Inquiry in respect of fertilizer unit; machinery and plant. (E.S.B. 32248/62.)
Inquiry for high pressure helium compressor. (E.S.B. 23248/62.)
Inquiry for steel. (E.S.B. 30715/62.)

Indonesia
Inquiry in respect of pulp and paper plant; cement factory; fertilizer plant; iron and steel project; electrical equipment; heavy engineering. (E.S.B. 31908/62.)

Italy
Agency inquiry for electronic and technical equipment for ships. (E.S.B. 32194/62.)
Economic report—July-August 1962. (C.R.E. 3053/62.)

Kenya
Agency inquiry for piece-goods; clothing; hardware. (E.S.B. 31586/62.)
Inquiry for plastics moulding equipment. (E.S.B. 31561/62.)

Lebanon
Agency inquiry for textiles. (E.S.B. 32425/62.)

Libya
Inquiry for Christmas decorations and novelties. (E.S.B. 31585/62.)
Inquiry for aluminium alloy gates. (E.S.B. 31664/62.)

Netherlands
Agency inquiry for automotive components and accessories. (E.S.B. 32180/62.)
Manufacture under licence—filters for oil and fuel. (E.S.B. 31671/62.)

New Zealand
Inquiry for garage and workshop equipment; machine tools; automotive equipment (E.S.B. 31638/62.)

Pakistan
Agency inquiry for electrical equipment; machine tools; wires and cables; ferrous and non-ferrous metals; pumps. (E.S.B. 31689/62.)
Inquiry for pharmaceutical preparations; chemicals. (E.S.B. 32120/62.)
Inquiry for consultants for water and power development. (E.S.B. 31597/62.)

Peru
Economic report—August 1962. (C.R.E. 1823/62.)

Rhodesia and Nyasaland
Agency inquiry for textiles. (E.S.B. 32358/62.)
Economic report—July-September 1962. (C.R.E. 751/3/R.)

Sierra Leone
Economic report—April-September 1962. (C.R.E. 11520/61.)

Singapore
Inquiry in respect of consulting engineers; mechanical handling plant; grain silos—further information. (E.S.B. 20688/62.)
Industrial development plans—further information. (E.S.B. 13700/62.)

South Africa
Agency inquiry for mining and engineering supplies; pipes and fittings; electrical equipment; sanitary ware; machine tools; railway materials. (E.S.B. 31567/62.)
Inquiry for armature winding wire, list of approved tenderers. (E.S.B. 31357/62.)
Manufacture under licence—furnaces. (E.S.B. 31673/62.)

South Vietnam
Agency inquiry for tanning materials; felt; textile machinery. (E.S.B. 31294/62.)

Sweden
Agency inquiry for sheepskins. (E.S.B. 31684/62.)
Agency inquiry for tungsten carbide drills. (E.S.B. 31925/62.)
Inquiry for yarns; knitting and hosiery machines. (E.S.B. 30775/62.)
Inquiry for iron and steel scrap. (E.S.B. 29854/62.)

(*Continued at foot of next page*)

British Overseas Commercial Representatives' Visits during November, 1962 to January, 1963

THE FOLLOWING British Trade Commissioners and Commercial Diplomatic Officers are expected to be in this country during November, 1962 to January, 1963.

AUSTRALIA				
(Sydney)	†J. R. Morley	British Trade Commissioner	From November	In present post since 1960.
CANADA				
(Montreal)	*E. G. Wickens	Assistant British Trade Commissioner	November	In present post since 1957.
(Toronto)	C. W. Blackman, M.B.E.	British Trade Commissioner	November	Has served as Assistant British Trade Commissioner in South Africa (Pretoria) and Trade Commissioner in Pakistan (Chittagong).
CEYLON				
(Colombo)	†G. W. Marshall, M.B.E., B.E.M.	British Trade Commissioner	From January 1963	Served as Assistant British Trade Commissioner in Kenya (Nairobi) and British Trade Commissioner in Ghana (Accra).
INDIA				
(Calcutta)	†*A. J. Salmon	Assistant British Trade Commissioner	From December	Previously British Trade Commissioner in Pakistan (Karachi and Lahore) and India (Calcutta).
(Madras)	G. H. Pecover	Assistant British Trade Commissioner	November	Previously Assistant British Trade Commissioner in New Delhi.
NIGERIA				
(Lagos)	*D. H. Mather	Assistant British Trade Commissioner	November	Served as Assistant British Trade Commissioner in Pakistan (Lahore) and Nigeria (Ibadan).
PAKISTAN				
(Dacca)	*O. E. Goddard	Assistant British Trade Commissioner	From October	Has served in the Trade Commission Office in India (Bombay). In present post since 1960.
(Karachi)	†J. W. Smith	Assistant British Trade Commissioner	From January 1963	In present post since 1961.
ITALY				
(Milan)	†*D. H. Clibborn	Consul (Commercial)	November 19-21	In present post since 1959.
JAPAN				
(Tokyo)	*J. C. Edmonds	First Secretary (Commercial)	December	In present post since 1960.
PERSIAN GULF-TRUCIAL STATES				
(Bahrain)	A. Lindsay	Commercial Officer	November	In present post since 1961.
SOUTH AFRICA				
(Cape Town)	*W. N. R. Maxwell	Consul	From November	Has also served as British Trade Commissioner in Johannesburg.
	†*E. V. H. Cooper	Vice-Consul	January 1963	In present post since 1957.
(Pretoria)	†*S. J. Gross	First Secretary (Commercial)	December	In present post since 1958.
SPAIN				
(Barcelona)	B. C. A. Cook, C.M.G., O.B.E.	Consul-General	Early November	Has served as First Secretary (Commercial) in France (Paris) and as Counsellor (Commercial) in Burma (Rangoon) and Mexico (Mexico City).
UNITED STATES				
(New York)	I. T. Steven	Consul (Commercial)	From November	In present post since 1960.
(Washington)	†J. B. Cullen	Counsellor (Commercial)	Early December	Previously served as Counsellor (Commercial) in Sweden (Stockholm).

* Not returning to Post. † First notification in the *Board of Trade Journal*.

British firms and organizations which wish to meet any of these officers to discuss specific export problems or, in the case of Mr. Gross to discuss South African tariff policy and procedure, including dumping duties and import control, are asked to write for an appointment. It would be helpful if the nature of the problem, in particular the commodities involved, could be stated.

Those firms and organizations which would wish to see an officer *only* if an appointment in their own area could be arranged should contact the appropriate Board of Trade Regional Office or, in Northern Ireland, the Ministry of Commerce, Belfast. Those which would either prefer or would be prepared, if necessary, to meet the officer for an interview in London should approach Tours Section, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1.

Firms are reminded that the Export Services Branch of the Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, are in close touch with all overseas representatives and would be glad to advise British firms on matters relating to their export trade. Regional Officers of the Board of Trade or, in Northern Ireland, the Ministry of Commerce, Belfast, are also available for consultation on export matters.

Information for U.K. Exporters (*Continued*)

Switzerland
Agency inquiry for caravans and accessories, boat trailers and accessories; plastics boats; outboard motors. (E.S.B. 32009/62.)
Agency inquiry for hotel and restaurant machinery. (E.S.B. 32178/62.)
Agency inquiry for drawing office equipment. (E.S.B. 32407/62.)

Thailand
Agency inquiry for printing accessories; books. (E.S.B. 32112/62.)
Economic report—September 1962. (C.R.E. 2653/60.)

Turkey
Agency inquiry for hessian cloth and bags; hardware; packing materials and labels; plastics materials; chemicals; geysers; bicycles. (E.S.B. 31169/62.)
Economic report—August 1962. (C.R.E. 152/62.)

United Arab Republic (Egypt)
Inquiry for irrigation and drainage pumps. (E.S.B. 31713/62.)
Nuclear energy. (I.M./45041/G.)

United States of America
Inquiry for hides for polishing machines. (E.S.B. 31514/62.)
Inquiry for perambulators; canopies and nets; juvenile accessories; juvenile furniture. (E.S.B. 1531/62.)

Venezuela
Agency inquiry for chemical products; pharmaceutical and cosmetics raw materials. (E.S.B. 31607/62.)

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Tariff, Customs, Import and Other Regulations in Overseas Countries

Registered Trade Mark (rtm) Goods in Overseas Tariff Lists

THE LISTS OF TARIFF, Customs and import regulation changes in overseas countries published in this section of the Journal some times contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view.

Items which fall into this category will now be prefixed by the letters 'r t m'. Readers of the Journal should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom, but that in the present context they are assumed to refer generally to products of the description stated in brackets.

While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

AUSTRALIA

Details of Tariff Changes (including Temporary Duties)

DETAILS are given below of the changes made in Customs Duties by the Australian Customs Proposals which came into effect on September 28, 1962 (Drugs and Chemicals under Tariff Item 280 (K) (3) (b)), October 12, 1962 (pipe flanges) and October 5, 1962 (other goods). Deletions from and additions to the Customs Tariff are shown by square brackets and italics respectively.

Tariff Item	Goods	Former Duties			New Duties		
		British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation	General	British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation	General
104	Textile fabrics, woven, of cotton or in chief part by weight cotton:						
	(B) Of types which either as imported or when further processed are used for making male outer garments, weighing not less than 4 ounces per square yard and less than 18 ounces per square yard, but not including: fabrics containing 20% *or more by weight of* wool; fabrics ordinarily used as linings or interlinings; fabrics covered by sub-item (A), which are to be used as bed sheeting or pillow casing or in the making up of bed sheets or pillow cases; fabrics with raised nap for use in the manufacture of babies' diapers, night attire, underclothing and the like:						
	(1) As prescribed by Departmental By-laws:						
	(a) Printed, dyed or coloured . . . . . per square yard	3/4d.	2d.	3½d.			
	or *ad val.*	5%	—	—			
	whichever rate returns the lower duty						
	(b) Bleached, not printed, dyed or coloured . . . . per square yard	3/4d.	1d.	3d.	No change		
	or *ad val.*	5%	—	—			
	whichever rate returns the lower duty						
	(c) Other . . . . . per square yard	1/2d.	5/8d.	2½d.			
	or *ad val.*	5%	—	—			
	whichever rates returns the lower duty						
	(2) Other . . . . . per lb.	7d.	10d.	10d.			
	and *ad val.*	27½%	45%	45%			
	(D) Suitable for human apparel or to be worn in connection with the human body, having on one or both sides a raised nap in imitation of or resembling flannel in feel or appearance [not containing wool or man-made fibres and] not covered by sub-item (B) *or by item* 105 *(D)* (1) or 105 *(F)*:						
	(1) Printed, dyed or coloured . . . . . per square yard	3/4d.	1½d.	3½d.			
	or *ad val.*	5%	—	—			
	whichever rate returns the lower duty						
	(2) Bleached, not printed, dyed or coloured . . . . . per square yard	3/4d.	1d.	3d.	No change		
	or *ad val.*	5%	—	—			
	whichever rate returns the lower duty						
	(3) Other . . . . . per square yard	3/4d.	5/8d.	2½d.			
	or *ad val.*	5%	—	—			
	whichever rate returns the lower duty						
	(G) [Not containing wool or man-made fibres]:						
	Not covered by item 105 *(D)* (1) *or* 105 *(F)*:						
	(1) Organdie not certified by an authority (in the country of manufacture) approved by the Minister as being organdie and manufactured from yarns the average count number of which exceeds 80; organdie weighing not less than one and two-third ounces per square yard; organdie having a value for duty not exceeding 8½d. per square yard:						
	(a) Printed, dyed or coloured . . . . . per square yard	3/4d.	2d.	3½d.			
	or *ad val.*	5%	—	—			
	whichever rate returns the lower duty						
	(b) Bleached, not printed, dyed or coloured . . . . per square yard	3/4d.	1½d.	3d.			
	or *ad val.*	5%	—	—			
	whichever rate returns the lower duty						
	(2) Organdie, other . . . . . per square yard	3/4d.	1½d.	3d.			
	or *ad val.*	5%	—	—			
	whichever rate returns the lower duty						
	(3) N.E.I.				No change		
	(a) Printed, dyed or coloured . . . . . per square yard	3/4d.	2d.	3½d.			
	or *ad val.*	5%	—	—			
	whichever rate returns the lower duty						
	(b) Bleached, not printed, dyed or coloured . . . . per square yard	3/4d.	1d.	3d.			
	or *ad val.*	5%	—	—			
	whichever rate returns the lower duty						
	(c) Other . . . . . per square yard	3/4d.	5/8d.	2½d.			
	or *ad val.*	5%	—	—			
	whichever rate returns the lower duty						
105	Piece-goods, viz.:						
	(A) Woven piece-goods, weighing six ounces or more per square yard, of types which, either as imported or when further processed, are principally used for furnishings, drapes or upholstery, of cotton, of linen, or of fibre admixtures, but not including: piece-goods containing 20% or more by weight of man-made fibres; piece-goods containing 20% *or more by weight of* wool; bed tickings; fabrics printed in fast colours; chenille and pile fabrics [not being moquettes of the type used for upholstery]; goods covered by item 105 (H) (3) or 105 (H) (4) . . . . . *ad val.*	37½%	50%	60%	No change (Under Item 105 (A) or new Item 105 (E) (4) (b))		

Australia (*Continued*)

Tariff Item	Goods	Former Duties			New Duties		
		British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation	General	British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation	General
	(B) Tulle and other net textile fabrics, not woven, not embroidered; hand or mechanically made lace, not embroidered:						
	(2) Other:						
	(a) Containing man-made fibres, and not containing wool *or containing less than 20% by weight of wool* . . . . . per square yard	1½d.	4d.	9d.		No change	
	(D) (1) [(a) Woven, wholly of or containing not less than 20% by weight of man-made fibres, including quilted piece-goods containing woven piece-goods wholly of or containing not less than 20% by weight of man-made fibres, but not including:						
	tyre cord fabric;						
	bed tickings;						
	piece-goods covered by sub-item (D) (2) (a), (F) or (M) (3) or by item 104 (B) or 104 (C):						
	(1) Weighing six ounces or more per square yard, of types which are, either as imported or when further processed, principally used for furnishings, drapes or upholstery, or are moquettes of the types used for upholstery, having a value for duty exceeding 65d. per square yard, but not including:						
	pile fabrics other than moquettes;						
	fabrics printed in fast colours . . . . . per square yard	2s. 6d.	2s. 8½d.	3s. 1½d.	50% (Under new item 105 (D) (1) (a))	50%	60%
	less per square yard				2½d.	—	—
	AND, IN ADDITION, on such goods which were not in direct transit to Australia on or before November 23, 1960, a TEMPORARY DUTY as follows:				50%	50%	60% *ad val.*
	for each 1d. by which the value for duty exceeds 65d. per square yard per square yard	½d.	½d.	½d.	less per square yard 2½d. or 2s. 6d. whichever returns the higher duty	— 2s. 8½d.	— 3s. 1½d.
	(2) Having a value for duty exceeding 60d. per square yard, not covered by clause (1) per square yard	2s. 6d.	2s. 8½d.	3s. 1½d.	(Under new item 105 (E) (4) (a)) 2s. 6d.	2s. 8½d.	3s. 1½d.
	AND, IN ADDITION, on such goods which were not in direct transit to Australia on or before July 11, 1961, a TEMPORARY DUTY of . . . . *ad val.*	25%	25%	25%	— (Under new Item 105 (D) (1) (a) (2))	—	—
	(3) Other] . . . . . per square yard	2s. 6d.	2s. 8½d.	3s. 1½d.	(Under new Item 105 (D) (1) (a) (2))	No change	
	(a) Woven, wholly or of containing not less than 20% by weight of man-made fibres, including quilted piece-goods containing woven piece-goods wholly of or containing not less than 20% by weight of man-made fibres, but not including:						
	bed tickings;						
	piece-goods covered by paragraph (5), by sub-item (D) (2) (a), (F) or (M) (3) or by item 104 (B), 104 (C) or 104 (H):						
	(1) Weighing six ounces or more per square yard, of types which either as imported or when further processed are used principally for furnishings, drapes or upholstery, having a value for duty exceeding 65d. per square yard, but not including:						
	chenille and pile fabrics;						
	fabrics printed in fast colours . . . . . ad val.		Various (Under former Item 105 (D) (1) (a) (1) and (F) (1))		50%	50%	60%
	less per square yard				2½d.		
	(2) Other . . . . . per square yard		Various (Under former Items 105 (D) (1) (a) (1) (2), (D) (a) (3) and (F) (1))		2s. 6d.	2s. 8½d.	3s. 1½d.
	(c) Tickings, bed, woven, wholly of or containing more than 50% by weight of man-made fibres, not containing wool *or containing less than 20% by weight of wool*						
	per square yard	2s. 6d.	2s. 8½d.	3s. 1½d.		No change	
	less *ad val.*	15%	15%	15%			
	or per square yard whichever rate returns the higher duty	1s. 6d.	1s. 8½d.	2s. 1½d.			
	(D) (2) Textile fabrics of silk or containing silk, but not including fabrics covered by sub-item (A), (F) or (M) or by item 104, 128, 129 or 130:						
	(d) (New sub-paragraph):						
	For use in the manufacture of neck-ties, as prescribed by Departmental By-laws:						
	(1) *Wholly of silk* . . . . . *ad val.*		No change (Under former Item 105 (K) (1) (a))		Free	7½%	15%
	(2) *Other* . . . . . *ad val.*		No change (Under former Item 105 (K) (1) (b))		5%	12½%	17½%
	(E) (1) Velvets, velveteens, plushes, astrakhans, sealette and *pile* cloths imitating furs, except piece-goods enumerated in paragraph (4) of this sub-item . . *ad val.*	5%	15%	27½%		No change (Under Item 105 (E) (1))	
	(3) [Italians containing wool] . . . . . *ad val.*	5%	22½%	22½%		Various (Under new Item 105 (F) (1) (a) (2) and other appropriate Items	
	No paragraph.					Various (Under new Items 105 (F) (1) (a) (1) and (F) (1) (b))	
	(4) [Moquettes of or containing wool, of types used for upholstery] per square yard	6d.	6d.	6d.			
	and *ad val.*	17½%	30%	47½%		Various (Under new Items 105 (E) (1), (E) (4) (a) and (E) (4) (b))	
	Moquettes weighing not less than 6 ounces per square yard:						
	(a) Containing not less than 20% by weight of man-made fibres and, if containing wool, containing less than 20% by weight of wool . . . . . ad val.		Various (Under former Items 105 (D) (1) (a) (1) and (E) (4))		50%	50%	60%
	less *per square yard*				2½d.	—	—
	or per square yard whichever rate returns the higher duty				2s. 6d.	2s. 8½d.	3s. 1½d.
	(b) Other . . . . . ad val.		No change (Under Item 105 (A))		37½%	50%	67½%
	per square yard	6d.	6d.	6d.			
	and *ad val.*	17½%	30%	47½%			
	(F) [(1) Textile fabrics, of wool or containing wool, n.e.i.:	(Under former Item 105 (E) (4))					
	(a) Weighing not more than 4½ ounces per square yard . . per square yard	6d.	6d.	6d.			
	and *ad val.*	17½%	40%	47½%			
	(b) Other:						
	(1) Having a value for duty not exceeding 4s. per square yard . per square yard	6d.	6d.	6d.			
	and *ad val.*	17½%	40%	47½%			
	AND, IN ADDITION, except in respect of goods in direct transit to Australia on or before April 19, 1961, a TEMPORARY DUTY of . . per square yard	6s. 0d.	6s. 0d.	6s. 0d.		Various (Under Items 104 (B), 104 (D), 104 (G), 105 (A), 105 (B) (2) (a), 105 (D) (1) (c), 105 (M) (5), 128 (B), 129 (B) and former Items 105 (D) (1) (a), 105 (F) (1) (a) (1), 105 (F) (1) (b))	
	(2) Having a value for duty exceeding 4s. per square yard and not exceeding 12s. per square yard . . . . . per square yard	6d.	6d.	6d.			
	and *ad val.*	17½%	40%	47½%			
	AND, IN ADDITION, except in respect of goods in direct transit to Australia on or before April 19, 1961, a TEMPORARY DUTY of . . per square yard	9s. 0d.	9s. 0d.	9s. 0d.			
	less *ad val.*	75%	75%	75%			
	(3) Other] . . . . . per square yard	6d.	6d.	6d.			
	and *ad val.*	17½%	40%	47½%			

(*Continued on next page*)

Australia (*Continued*)

Tariff Item	Goods	Former Duties			New Duties		
		British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation	General	British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation	General
	(1) *Textile fabrics of wool or containing 20% or more by weight of wool, n.e.i.:*						
	(a) *Weighing more than 4½ ounces per square yard:*						
	(1) *Not imitating furs* . . . . . *per square yard*		Various		5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
	less ad val.		(Under former Item 105 (E) (3), (F) (1)		22½%	—	—
	or ad val.		(b), (F) (6), (K) (1) (b), (L), and 126 (B))		22½%	45%	52½%
	whichever rate returns the higher duty						
	(2) *Other* . . . . . *per square yard*	—	—	—	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
	less ad val.	5%	15%	27½%	12½%	—	—
	or ad val.		(Under former Item 105 (E) (1))		32½%	45%	52½%
	whichever rate returns the higher duty						
	(*b*) *Other* . . . . . *ad val.*		Various		22½%	40%	47½%
	and per square yard		(Under former Item 105 (E) (3), (F) (1) (a), (F) (6), (K) (1) (b), (L), and 126 (B))		—	6d.	6d.
	[(6) Piece-goods, viz., alpacas, lustres, mohairs and sicilians, not being of the types used for interlining apparel] . . . . . *per square yard*	4d.	7d.	7d.			
	or ad val.	27½%	50%	50%		Various	
	whichever rate returns the higher duty		Primage duty			(Under new Items 105 (F) (1) (a) (1) and	
	ad val.	5%	10%	10%		(F) (1) (b))	
	(6) *No paragraph.*						
	(G) Hair cloth and cloth of hair in combination with other fibres, *of types used* for interlining apparel . . . . . *per square yard*	4½d.	8d.	8d.			
	or ad val.	30%	57½%	57½%	30% ad val.	45% ad val.	45% ad val.
	ad val.	Exempt	Primage duty 5%	10%			
	[(K) Piece-goods of a class or kind not produced in Australia which would otherwise be dutiable at a higher rate than that payable under this sub-item imported for use in the manufacture of neckties, as prescribed by Departmental By-laws:	#					
	(1) (a) Wholly of silk . . . . . *ad val.*	Free	7½%	15%		No change	
						(Under new Item 105 (D) (2) (d) (1))	
	(b) In chief part by weight silk; wool or in chief part by weight wool and admixtures of wool and silk . . . . . *ad val.*	5%	12½%	17½%		No change	
						(Under new Item 105 (D) (2) (d) (2))	
						Various	
	(2) Other] . . . . . *ad val.*	12½%	17½%	22½%		(Under new Items 105 (F) (1) (a) (1) and (F) (1) (b))	
	(*K*) *No sub-item.*					No change	
	[(L) Imitation camel hair cloth] . . . . . *ad val.*	12½%	37½%	37½%		(Under new Item 105 (O))	
	(*L*) *No sub-item.*					Various	
	(M) Textile fabrics of linen or in chief part by weight linen:					(Under new Items 105 (F) (1) (a) (1) and (F) (1) (b))	
	(5) N.e.i. [not containing wool or man-made fibres] *not covered by sub-item* (D) (1) (a) *or* (F) . . . . . *ad val.*	5%	22½%	22½%		No change	
	(O) (*New sub-item.*) *Textile fabrics, not otherwise covered by sub-item* (*D*) *or* (*F*), *for use in the manufacture of neckties, as prescribed by Departmental By-laws* . . *ad val.*		No change				
107	(*E*) (*New sub-item.*) *Transmission, conveyor or elevator belts or belting of textile material:*		(Under former Item 105 (K) (2))		12½%	17½%	22½%
	(1) *Impregnated, coated or laminated with artificial plastic material* . . *ad val.*	17½% and 5s. 0d. per sq. ft.	37½% and a temporary duty of 5s. 0d. per sq. ft. Primage duty	40% and 5s. 0d. per sq. ft.	27½%	37½%	40%
	ad val.	Exempt	5%	10%			
	(2) *Other, not covered by Item* 332 (*B*) (6) . . . . . *ad val.*	17½%	(Under former Item 326 (A) (2)) 37½%	40%	27½%	37½%	40%
126	[(B) Collar check, collar cloth, saddlers' kersey, and saddlers' serge] . . . *ad val.*	22½%	(Under former Item 326 (A) (3)) 45%	45%		Various	
	(*B*) *No sub-item.* *ad val.*	5%	Primage duty 10%	10%		(Under new Items 105 (F) (1) (a) (1) and (F) (1) (b))	
128	Textile fabrics, woven, of hemp or in chief part by weight hemp, not covered by Item 369 (F):						
	(B) N.e.i., [not containing wool or 20% or more by weight of man-made fibres] *not covered by Item* 105 (*D*) (1) (*a*) *or* 105 (*F*) . . . . . *ad val.*	5%	22½%	22½%		No change	
129	TEXTILE FABRICS, WOVEN, OF JUTE or in chief part by weight jute, not covered by Item 369 (F):		Primage duty				
	(B) Other, [not containing wool or 20% or more by weight of man-made fibres] *not covered by Item* 105 (*D*) (1) (*a*) *or* 105 (*F*):	5%	10%	10%			
	(1) Wholly of jute:						
	(a) Weighing more than 12 ounces per square yard, of matt weaves . *ad val.*	Free	7½%	7½%			
	(b) Other	Free	Free	Free			
	(2) N.e.i. . . . . *ad val.*	5%	22½%	22½%		No change	
	ad val.	5%	Primage duty 10%	10%			
137	Copper and alloys in chief part by weight of copper, but not including alloys containing more than 10% by weight of iron or more than 10% by weight of nickel:						
	(B) Wrought bars, rods, angles, shapes, sections, plates, sheet and strip, wire of solid section, tubes and pipes and blanks therefor, and hollow bars, but not including goods covered by Item 181 (B):						
	[(1) Copper, not further manufactured than plated, polished or decorated:						
	(a) In sheets or strips less than ¼ inch in thickness:						
	(1) For use in heat exchanger elements, as prescribed by Departmental By-laws *ad val.*	12½%	12½%	12½%			
	AND AN ADDITIONAL DUTY as follows:						
	When the value for duty is less than £560 per ton . . . *ad val.*	—	10%	10%			
	When the value for duty is not less than £560 per ton . . . per ton	—	£56	£56			
	AND A FURTHER ADDITIONAL DUTY calculated at the rates applying to unwrought copper.						
	(2) Other . . . . . *ad val.*	12½%	12½%	12½%			
	AND ADDITIONAL DUTIES as follows:						
	When the value for duty is less than £560 per ton . . . *ad val.*	—	10%	10%	12½%	22½%	22½%
	When the value for duty is not less than £560 per ton . . . per ton	—	£56	£56		(Under new Item 137 (B) (1) (a))	
	PLUS duty calculated at the rates applying to unwrought copper;						
	PLUS, on such goods which were not in direct transit to Australia on or before June 27, 1961, a temporary duty of . . . *ad val.*	12½%	12½%	12½%	12½%	12½% and per ton £56	12½% and per ton £56
	(b) Other . . . . . *ad val.*	12½%	12½%	12½%	—	(Under new Item 137 (B) (1) (b))	
	AND AN ADDITIONAL DUTY as follows:						
	When the value for duty is less than £560 per ton . . . *ad val.*	—	10%	10%			
	When the value for duty is not less than £560 per ton . . . per ton	—	£56	£56			
	AND A FURTHER ADDITIONAL DUTY calculated at the rates applying to unwrought copper.						

Australia (*Continued*)

Tariff Item	Goods	Former Duties: British Preferential	Former Duties: Most-Favoured-Nation	Former Duties: General	New Duties: British Preferential	New Duties: Most-Favoured-Nation	New Duties: General
	(2) Alloy, not further manufactured than plated, polished or decorated:						
	(a) Brass sheet or strip, less than ⅛ inch in thickness . . . . . *ad val.*	15%	25%	25%			
	AND ADDITIONAL DUTIES as follows:						
	On the copper content calculated at the rates applying to unwrought copper;						
	PLUS, on such goods which were not in direct transit to Australia on or before June 27, 1961, a TEMPORARY DUTY of . . . . . *ad val.*	10%	10%	10%	15% *ad val.*	25% *ad val.*	25% *ad val.*
	(b) Other . . . . . *ad val.*	15%	25%	25%	(Under new Item 137 (B) (2))		
	AND AN ADDITIONAL DUTY on the copper content calculated at the rates applying to unwrought copper.]						
	(1) *Copper, not further manufactured than plated, polished or decorated:*						
	(a) Having a value for duty less than £560 per ton . . . . . ad val.		Various		12½%	22½%	22½%
	And an additional duty calculated at the rates applying to unwrought copper.		(Under former Item 137 (B) (1) (a) (1), (B) (1) (a) (2) and (B) (1) (b))				
	(b) Other . . . . . ad val.		Various		12½%	12½%	12½%
	and per ton		(Under former Item 137 (B) (1) (a) (1) (B) (1) (a) (2) and (B) (1) (b))		—	£56	£56
	And an additional duty calculated at the rates applying to unwrought copper.						
	(2) Alloy, not further manufactured than plated, polished or decorated . . . ad val.		Various		15%	25%	25%
	And an additional duty on the copper content calculated at the rates applying to unwrought copper.		(Under former Items 137 (B) (2) (a) and (B) (2) (b))				
152	[(C) Cast iron fittings for pipes of less than 2 inches internal diameter; steel, wrought iron and malleable cast iron fittings for pipes:						
	(1) Galvanized . . . . . per lb.	3d.	6d.	7½d.		No change	
	or *ad val.*	15%	30%	45%	(Under former Items 152 (C) (2) (a) and 153 (E) (1))		
	whichever rate returns the higher duty						
	(2) Other] . . . . . per lb.	2d.	5d.	6½d.	2d.	5d.	6½d.
	or *ad val.*	15%	30%	45%	15%	30%	45%
	whichever rate returns the higher duty				plus temporary duties of		
	ad val.				12½%	12½%	12½%
					(Under new Item 152 (C) (1))		
						No change	
					(Under new Items 152 (C) (2) (b) and 153 (E) (2))		
	(C) Iron and steel fittings for pipes, not including cast iron fittings:						
	(1) Forged steel flanges of the slip-on or weld-neck types, in sizes up to and including 10 inches nominal pipe size, designed for use at pressures not exceeding 300 lb. per square inch, but not including those complying with tables to British Standard 10 . . per lb.	2d.	5d.	6½d.	2d.	5d.	6½d.
	or ad val.	15%	30%	45%	15%	30%	45%
	whichever rate returns the higher duty						
	And, in addition, a temporary duty of . . . . . ad val.	—	—	—	12½%	12½%	12½%
	provided that, in respect of such goods in direct transit to Australia on September 7, 1962, which are entered for home consumption on arrival, no Additional temporary duty shall be payable.						
			(Under former Item 152 (C) (2))				
	(2) Other:						
	(a) Galvanized . . . . . per lb.		No change		3d.	6d.	7½d.
	or ad val.		(Under former Item 152 (C) (1))		15%	30%	45%
	whichever rate returns the higher duty						
	(b) Other . . . . . per lb.		No change		2d.	5d.	6½d.
	or ad val.		(Under former Item 152 (C) (2))		15%	30%	45%
	whichever rate returns the higher duty						
153	*(E) (New sub-item.) Cast iron fittings for pipes of less than 2 inches internal diameter; malleable cast iron fittings for pipes:*						
	(1) Galvanized . . . . . per lb.		No change		3d.	6d.	7½d.
	or ad val.		(Under former Item 152 (C) (1))		15%	30%	45%
	whichever rate returns the higher duty						
	(2) Other . . . . . per lb.		No change		2d.	5d.	6½d.
	or ad val.		(Under former Item 152 (C) (2))		15%	30%	45%
	whichever rate returns the higher duty						
170	(B) Mining and metallurgical machinery and appliances, viz.:						
	(2) High speed crushing rolls delivering a product of ½ inch or under; spare parts for cone crushers; electrically operated ore or pulp samplers; jaw crushers delivering a product of ½ inch or under; vibratory screening machines; ore weighing machinery, automatic; ore samplers; ore feeders; [ore conveyors, not including belting whether incorporated in or forming part of the complete ore conveyor or imported separately; ore belt distributors, not including belting whether incorporated in or forming part of the complete ore belt distributor or imported separately;] stamper batteries (single or multiple stamps); ball mills; rod mills; tube mills; pebble mills; Huntington mills; roller mills of the Empire type; grinding pans; Chilean mills; steel balls for use in ball mills; classifiers; pulp pumps used in conjunction with ore dressing machines; thickeners; flotation machines; strakes; straking tables; jigs; vanners and concentrating tables; oil and re-agent feeders; lime feeders; vacuum filters; electrically operated filters; pressure filters; dryers; roasters; agitators; clarifiers; gold precipitation equipment; sintering machines; blast furnaces; bullion kettles; desilverizing kettles; bullion presses; cupelling furnaces; retorting furnaces; refining furnaces. *ad val.*	7½%	30% Primage duty	30%	(Under Item 170 (B) (2) or new Item 170 (B) (4))	No change	
	ad val.	5% Other than for	10% use in the mining industry	10%			
	(4) *(New paragraph.) Ore conveyors and ore belt distributors:*						
	on the conveyor or elevator belting . . . . . ad val.		Various		27½%	37½%	40%
			(Under former Items 326 (A) (2) and (A) (3))				
	on the remainder . . . . . ad val.		No change		7½%	30% Primage duty	30%
	ad val.		(Under Item 170 (B) (2))		5% Other than for	10% use in the mining industry	10%
176	(D) (1) Cement-making machines; road-making machines, n.e.i.; stone-crushing machines, n.e.i.; travelling and portable cranes, hand operated; [coal conveyors and ash-handling plant exclusive of motive power equipment;] aerial cable-ways exclusive of cable; aerial ropeways, exclusive of cable, cars and mechanical parts . . . *ad val.*	17½%	42½% Primage duty	47½%	(Under Item 176 (D) (1) and new Item 176 (D) (3))	No change	
	ad val.	Exempt except on road-making machines, n.e.i.	5%	10%			
	(3) *(New paragraph.) Coal conveyors and ash-handling plant:*						
	on the conveyor or elevator belting . . . . . ad val.	17½% and a	37½% and a temporary duty of	40% and a	27½%	37½%	40%
	per square foot	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.			
	ad val.	Exempt	5% Primage duty	10%			
			(Under former Item 326 (A) (2))				
	on the remainder . . . . . ad val.		No change		17½%	42½% Primage duty	47½%
	ad val.		(Under Item 176 (D) (1))		Exempt	5%	10%
280	Drugs and chemicals, viz.:						
	(K) (1) (b) Paradichlorobenzene . . . . . *ad val.*	25%	32½%	32½%	25%	32½%	32½%
	AND, IN ADDITION, TEMPORARY DUTIES as follows: . . . . . per lb.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.	3d.
	And, for each 1d. or part thereof by which the f.o.b. price is less than 13d. per lb.						
	per lb.	1d.	1d.	1d.	1d.	1d.	1d.

(*Continued on next page*)

Australia (*Continued*)

Tariff Item	Goods	Former Duties			New Duties		
		British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation	General	British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation	General
	and, on and after October 25, 1962 (*being the day immediately following the last day of operation of those temporary duties*), *in addition, temporary duties as follows:* per lb.	—	—	—	3d.	3d.	3d.
	and, for each 1d. *or part thereof by which the f.o.b. price is less than* 13d. per lb.	—	—	—	1d.	1d.	1d.
	(e) 2, 4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid and preparations containing 20% or more of 2, 4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid: esters and salts of 2, 4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, including preparations thereof containing the equivalent of 20% or more of 2, 4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid . . . . . ad val.	25%	32½%	32½%	25%	32½%	32½%
	AND, IN ADDITION, TEMPORARY DUTIES as follows: . . . . . per lb.	9d.	9d.	9d.	9d.	9d.	9d.
	And, for each 1d. or part thereof by which the f.o.b. price is less than 34d. per lb.	1d.	1d.	1d.	1d.	1d.	1d.
	and, on and after October 25, 1962 (*being the day immediately following the last day of operation of those temporary duties*), *in addition, temporary duties as follows:* per lb.	—	—	—	9d.	9d.	9d.
	and, for each 1d. *or part thereof by which the f.o.b. price is less than* 34d. per lb.	—	—	—	1d.	1d.	1d.
	(2) Dichlorodiphenyltrichlorethane and preparations containing 20% or more of dichlorodiphenyltrichlorethane . . . . . ad val.	22½%	30%	30%	22½%	30%	30%
	AND, IN ADDITION, TEMPORARY DUTIES as follows: . . . . . per lb.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.
	And, for each 1d. or part thereof by which the f.o.b. price is less than 22d. per lb.	1d.	1d.	1d.	1d.	1d.	1d.
	and, on and after October 25, 1962 (*being the day immediately following the last day of operation of those temporary duties*), *in addition, temporary duties as follows:* per lb.	—	—	—	6d.	6d.	6d.
	and, for each 1d. *or part thereof by which the f.o.b. price is less than* 22d. per lb.	—	—	—	1d.	1d.	1d.
	(3) (b) 2, 4, 5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid and preparations containing 20% or more of 2, 4, 5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid: esters and salts of 2, 4, 5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid, including preparations thereof containing the equivalent of 20% or more of 2, 4, 5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid . . . . . ad val.	15%	22½%	22½%	15%	22½%	22½%
	and, in addition, a temporary duty of . . . . . per lb.	—	—	—	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.
	(6) Sodium pentachlorophenate, but not including goods covered by Item 269 (A) or which but for this item would be covered by Item 269 (A) . . . ad val.	Free	7½%	7½%	Free	7½%	7½%
	AND, IN ADDITION, TEMPORARY DUTIES as follows: . . . . . per lb.	7d.	7d.	7d.	7d.	7d.	7d.
	and, for each 1d. or part thereof by which the f.o.b. price is less than 30d. per lb.	1d.	1d.	1d.	1d.	1d.	1d.
	and, on and after October 25, 1962 (*being the day immediately following the last day of operation of those temporary duties*), *in addition, temporary duties as follows:* per lb.	—	—	—	7d.	7d.	7d.
	and, *for each* 1d. *or part thereof by which the f.o.b. price is less than* 30d. per lb.	—	—	—	1d.	1d.	1d.
	(7) Orthodichlorobenzene, but not including goods covered by Item 269 (B) or which but for this item would be covered by Item 269 (B) . . . . ad val.	Free	7½%	7½%	Free	7½%	7½%
	AND, IN ADDITION, TEMPORARY DUTIES as follows: . . . . . per lb.	2d.	2d.	2d.	2d.	2d.	2d.
	and, for each 1d. or part thereof by which the f.o.b. price is less than 11d. per lb.	1d.	1d.	1d.	1d.	1d.	1d.
	and, on and after October 25, 1962 (*being the day immediately following the last day of operation of those temporary duties*), *in addition, temporary duties as follows:* per lb.	—	—	—	2d.	2d.	2d.
	and, for each 1d. *or part thereof by which the f.o.b. price is less than* 11d. per lb.	—	—	—	1d.	1d.	1d.
326	[(A) Leather, rubber, canvas, and composition belting, including such belting whether imported separately or incorporated in or forming part of ore conveyors or ore belt distributors:						
	(1) Of leather, including greenhide . . . . . ad val.	17½%	37½%	40%	27½%	37½%	40%
	(2) Conveyor belts or belting, not covered by paragraph (1) . . . . . ad val.	17½%	37½%	40%	(Under new Item 326 (A))		
	AND, IN ADDITION, except in respect of goods which were in direct transit to Australia on or before May 2, 1962, and had not been entered for warehousing before May 2, 1962, a TEMPORARY DUTY of . . . . . per square foot	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d. Primage duty	5s. 0d.	Various (Under new Items 107 (E) (1) and (E) (2), 170 (B) (4), 176 (D) (3) and 332 (B) (6))		
		Exempt	5%	10%			
	(3) Other . . . . . ad val.	17½%	37½%	40%			
					Various (Under new Items 107 (E) (1) and (E) (2), 170 (B) (4) and 332 (B) (6))		
	(B) Greenhide for purposes other than belting] . . . . . ad val.	17½%	37½%	40%			
		Exempt	Primage duty 5%	10%	No change (Under new Item 326 (B))		
	(4) *Leather conveyor or transmission belts or belting including such goods of greenhide* ad val.	17½%	37½%	40%	27½%	37½%	40%
	(B) *Greenhide, not being belting* . . . . . ad val.	(Under former Item 326 (A) (1))	No change		17½%	37½%	40%
		(Under former Item 326 (B))			Exempt	Primage duty 5%	10%
332	(B) (6) (*New paragraph.*) *Transmission conveyor or elevator belts or belting of vulcanized rubber or synthetic rubber, including such goods of textile or glass fibre fabrics, yarns or threads impregnated, coated, covered or laminated, with rubber or synthetic rubber, provided that for the purposes of this paragraph, balata, gutta percha and similar, native gums and factice derived from oils, shall be deemed to be vulcanized rubber whether or not they have been vulcanized* . . . . . ad val.	(Under former Items 326 (A) (3))	Various	(A) (2) and	27½%	37½%	40%

Note: Specific rates are shown in Australian currency: £A125 = £ *Sterling* 100.

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Australia (*Continued*)

Revision of Customs By-laws

THE AUSTRALIAN Department of Customs and Excise have announced changes in the By-laws shown below:

Amended By-laws

The following By-laws have been amended to apply to the goods as shown:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
PILE FABRICS for use in the manufacture of fur toys, under security	449 (A) (1)	Free
TEXTILE FABRICS of duck weave, of cotton or in chief part by weight cotton, otherwise classifiable under Tariff Item 104 (C) (3), as follows: Woven in widths of 20 inches or less, for use in the manufacture of sails for yachts, under security	104 (C) (1)	Free
VEHICLE PARTS: The By-law relating to vehicle parts under Tariff Item 359 (D) (3) published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of November 3, 1961 (page 940), is now amended: (1) By adding to the Table of goods excluded, the following: Brushes for generators or starting motors, of the 6 volt or 12 volt types; Commutators for generators of starting motors, of the 6 volt or 12 volt types; Generators, 6 volt or 12 volt types, but not including unassembled parts therefor other than those specified in this Table; Starting motors, 6 volt or 12 volt types, but not including unassembled parts therefor other than than those specified in the Table (2) By deleting from the Table of goods excluded the following: Generators, 6 volt or 12 volt types, but not including unassembled parts (other than commutators and parts therefor) therefor; Starting motors, 6 volt or 12 volt types, but not including unassembled parts (other than commutators and parts therefor) therefor		
WOVEN PIECE-GOODS: Of man-made fibres or containing man-made fibres, otherwise classifiable under Tariff Item 105 (D) (1) (a), viz.: Composed wholly of man-made fibres of polyvinyl alcohol, woven in widths of 20 inches or less and weighing more than 7 ounces per square yard, for use in the manufacture of sails for yachts and other sailing vessels, under security		
For use as fusing lining in the manufacture of collars for shirts, under security	105 (D) (4)	Free
WOVEN TEXTILE FABRICS: Bleached, not printed, dyed or coloured, otherwise classifiable under Tariff Item 104 (B) (2), as follows: Exceeding 7 ounces per square yard, viz.: Woven in widths of 20 inches or less, for use in the manufacture of sails for yachts, under security	104 (B) (1) (b)	¼d. per square yard or 5% *ad val.* whichever rate returns the lower duty.
But not including Textile fabrics covered by Tariff Item 105 (D) or (F) Interlining material Lining material Tubular tie material for use in the manufacture of neckties, under security	105 (O)	12½% *ad val.*
In chief part by weight of silk, otherwise classifiable under Tariff Item 105 (D) (2) (a) or (b), but not including Interlining material Textile fabrics containing 20% or more by by weight of man-made fibres Tubular tie material for use in the manufacture of neckties, under security	105 (D) (2) (d) (2)	5% *ad val.*
Unbleached, not printed, dyed or coloured, otherwise classifiable under Tariff Item 104 (B) (2), as follows: Exceeding 7 ounces per square yard, viz.: Woven in widths of 20 inches or less, for use in the manufacture of sails for yachts, under security	104 (B) (1) (c)	¼d. per square yard or 5% *ad val.* whichever rate returns the lower duty.
Wholly of silk, otherwise classfiable under Tariff Item 105 (D) (2) (a) or (b), but not including: Interlining material Tubular tie material for use in the manufacture of neckties, under security	105 (D) (2) (d) (1)	Free

Cancelled By-laws

The following goods are removed from the provisions of By-laws entry and will now be classified under the substantive item indicated:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
COTTON WASTE, not carded or combed, as follows: Derived from the treatment of cotton during the states preparatory to spinning	464 (A) (3) (a) (2)	1½d. per lb.
METALS: Copper strip less than 4¾ inches in width and of thickness not less than 0·0027 inch or not exceeding 0·0052 inch, otherwise classifiable under Tariff Item 137 (B) (1) (a) (2), for use in heat exchanger elements of the types used in connection with the operation of internal combustion engines and air coolers under security	137 (B) (1)	12½% *ad val.* and an additional duty calculated at the rates applying to unwrought copper
Iron and steel: Plates or sheets, tinned, nickel-plated	208 (A) (2)	27½% *ad val.*
PIECE-GOODS, knitted, imitating fur, the pile effect being produced by a separate pile carrying thread or yarn as distinct from mere brushing	130 (B)	Wholly of wool: 6d. per sq. yd. plus 17½% *ad val.*
	130 (C)	Other: 1s. 3d. per lb. or 17½% *ad val.* whichever rate returns the higher duty.

The following is a further list of goods which were removed from the provisions of By-law entry on June 30, 1962, and became classifiable under the substantive item indicated:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
NAILS: Cricket boot; Fancy, as used in the manufacture of bags, portmanteaux or trunks; For use with spectacle frames, under security, provided that security may be waived when imported by spectacle frame manufacturers and a declaration is made on the face of the entry that the goods will be so used; Needle pointed, flat headed, No. 20 gauge (I.S.W.G.), less than ½ inch in length	187 (C)	4s. per cwt. or 12½% *ad val.* whichever rate returns the higher duty.
NEEDLES, gum elastic, of the type used with veterinary syringes	332 (B) (4)	12½% *ad val.*
NUTS: Clutch driven drum, for use in the manufacture of header reapers, under security; Commutator lock, for use in the manufacture of header reapers, under security; For superheater element bolts, for use in the manufacture of superheaters for locomotives, under security; Kerosene tank strap, for use in the manufacture of header reapers, under security; Saddlers'; Vaporizer to cylinder stud, for use in the manufacture of header reapers, under security	182	30% *ad val.* less 3s. 6d. per cwt. or as an alternative to the above composite rates, 10% *ad val.*, whichever rate returns the higher duty.
OBSERVERS, FURNACE FIRE, as used with boiler furnaces	208 (A) (1) or 208 (A) (2)	27½% *ad val.*
OIL FOR USE WITH THE FOLLOWING, viz.: Reactors, current limiting; Regulators, voltage, automatic; Regulators, voltage, induction, imported separately, under security	225 (A) (1), 226 (B) (6) (c) (2) and (3), 226 (C) (2) and 226 (C) (3) (b)).	Various

(*Continued on next page*)

Australia (*Continued*)

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
OILS:		
Petroleum, crude, in vessels exceeding one gallon, for use in the manufacture of bituminous flooring or roofing dampcourse compounds, of bituminous roofing, or dampcourse, or of preparations for the combating of weevil pests	226 (A) and 226 (B) (1)	Free
Residual, in vessels exceeding one gallon, for use in the manufacture of bituminous flooring or roofing dampcourse compounds, of bituminous roofing or dampcourse, of blow-fly exterminators, or of preparations for the combating of weevil pests, under security	226 (B) (1)	Free
ORNAMENTS, diamente, being ornamental designs of imitation precious stones mounted on a coarse net foundation, for ladies' handbags	314 and 376 (C) (1)	27½% *ad val.* 17½% *ad val.*
PADS, stirrup, detachable, lined with velvet, for stirrup leathers	208 (A) (2) and 325 (A)	27½% *ad val.* 17½% *ad val.*
PANELS, synthetic resin, woven knitted, laced, lockstitched or netted, in the flat, unlined, including matching handles, for use in the manufacture of ladies' handbags, under security	Various	—
PAPER:		
Copying, manifold, having a substance exceeding 9 lb. but not exceeding 14 lb. for 480 sheets 20 inches by 30 inches, for use in the manufacture of manifold carbon or copying books, under security	334 (O) (3)	12½% *ad val.* Primage duty 10% *ad val.*
Incorporating electrical resistance wire for heating purposes, for use with textile-working hydraulic pressing machines, under security	179 (A) (5) and 340 (C)	27½% *ad val.* 27½% *ad val.* Primage duty 5% *ad val.*
Master roll or music roll, 11¼ inches in width, as used in rolls for rendering music by a mechanical process	Various	—
Printing, yellow, unglazed, 11½ inches in width, in rolls, for use in the manufacture of match boxes, under security	334 (F) (1)	27½% *ad val.*
Tissue, condenser, in rolls not exceeding 2 inches in width, for use in the manufacture of welding electrodes, under security	340 (C)	27½% *ad val.* Primage duty 5% *ad val.*
Tissue, for use in the manufacture of cigarette paper, gummed and wound on bobbins for export only, under security, provided such paper on entry for home consumption be forthwith removed to a factory licensed under the *Excise Act*, 1901-1952	334 (X)	2d. for each 60 cigarette papers or the equivalent of 60 cigarette papers
Tissue, for use in the manufacture of paper tubes containing ingredients other than tobacco, under security	334 (D) (2) (b) 334 (G) (1) (a) and 340 (C)	£19 per ton £19 per ton 27½% *ad val.* Primage duty 5 *ad val.*
Tissue, for use in the manufacture of wipe off' paper used on embossing machines, under security		
Tissue, not gummed, for use in the manufacture of cigarette tubes, under security, provided such paper on entry for home consumption be forthwith removed to a factory licensed under the Excise Act, 1901-1952	334 (X)	2d. for each 60 cigarette tubes.
Tissue, white, for use in the manufacture of crepe paper, under security	334 (D) (2) (b) and 334 (G) (1) (a)	£19 per ton
PARACHLOROPHENYLDIMETHYUREA, otherwise classifiable under Tariff Item 269 (A)	269 (A)	10% *ad val.* Primage duty 5% *ad val.* (other than washes for livestock and weed killers)
PARTINGS (HUMAN HAIR), without hair worked thereon, for wigs	122 (A) (2)	20% *ad val.* Primage duty 5% *ad val.*
PHOTOGRAPHS, microfilm, imported for educational or scientific purposes, provided that the importer declares on the face of the entry that the microfilm photographs so entered will not be used for commercial or advertising purposes	384 (A) (4)	15% *ad val.* Primage duty 5% *ad val.*
PIECE-GOODS:		
Face cloth, cotton, not exceeding 6 oz. per square yard, for use in the manufacture of hood material for motor vehicles, under security	Various	—
Lace as used in the manufacture of blinds	105 (B) (2)	Various
Lace, furniture		
Linen, surface coated with clear celluloid or clear nitro-cellulose, for use in the manufacture of bags, portmanteaux or trunks, under security	105 (H, (1)	22½% *ad val.* Primage duty 5% *ad val.*
Satin, not otherwise classifiable under Tariff Item 105 (D) (1) (a), composed of a mixture of cotton silk and man-made fibres, for use in the manufacture of ring cases, display cases or cutlery cases, and the like, under security	105 (D) (1) (b)	1½d. per sq. yd.
Silk, for use in the manufacture of oiled silk piece-goods, under security		
Silk, woven in the grey (or gum), not boiled or bleached, for use in the manufacture of dyed and finished silk piece-goods, under security	105 (D) (2)	Various
Silk, woven in the grey (or gum) or in a degummed but unbleached condition, for use in the manufacture of screen printed silk piece-goods, under security		
Webbing, with button holes provided at intervals, for brace ends, for use in the manufacture of braces (apparel), under security	107 (D) and 110 (D)	Various
Webs, cotton, braided or knitted, defined for cutting, for use in the manufacture of braces (apparel), under security		
Whipcord, cotton, not exceeding 6 oz. per square yard, for use in the manufacture of hood material for motor vehicles, under security	104	Various
PILCHARDS for use in the manufacture of fish pastes, under security	51 (F)	5s. 0d. per cwt.
PINS:		
As used in the manufacture of parasols, sunshades or umbrellas		
Bridge, for use in the manufacture of pianos or player pianos, under security		
Bridge, iron frame, for use in the manufacture of pianos or player pianos, under security	208 (A) (2)	27½% *ad val.*
Laying-on, printers'		
Oval, or round, for piano key frames		
PIPES AND TUBES (metal):		
Piping, wrought iron, for use in the manufacture of locomotives, under security	152 (A) or 152 (B) (2)	10% *ad val.*
Tubing:		
Brass, twisted spirally	137 (B) (2)	15% *ad val.* and an additional duty on the copper content calculated at the rates applying to unwrought copper.
Copper, not less than 10 inches internal diameter	137 (B) (1) (b)	12½% *ad val.* and an additional duty calculated at the rates applying to the unwrought copper.
For making ferrules for use in the manufacture of locomotives, under security	152 (A) or 152 (B) (2)	10% *ad val.*
German silver, as used in butchers' brine needles	138 (B) (2)	25% *d val.*
Magnetic-iron, round, drawn, ⅜ inch inside diameter, ⅝ inch outside diameter, for use in the manufacture of drop indicators of the type used in telephone switchboards, under security	152 (A)	10% *ad val.*
Nickel silver, as used in butchers' brine needles	138 (B) (2)	25% *ad val.*

Amended Period By-laws

Notice was given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of March 30, 1962 (pages 709 to 710) of conditions governing the entry of unmanufactured tobacco under By-law as from March 8, 1962.

As from July 1, 1962 these conditions have been altered and the

Australia (*Continued*)

following goods will be admitted under By-law, provided they are entered as set out in the first column:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO for use in the manufacture of cigarettes or tobacco subject to the following conditions: (a) the unmanufactured tobacco shall be entered by an approved certificate holder;* (b) except with the consent of the Minister the unmanufactured tobacco shall not be transferred to any other person but shall be used solely by the approved certificate holder in accordance with the entry and with the provisions of this by-law; (c) the tobacco content of cigarettes and tobacco shall comprise: for cigarettes or fine cut-tobacco suitable for the manufacture of cigarettes: not less than 43% by weight of Australian-grown tobacco leaf: for other tobacco: not less than 40% by weight of Australian-grown tobacco leaf; (d) the unmanufactured tobacco shall be entered for home consumption on or before September 11, 1962.	(19A)	Various

As from September 12, 1962 on the expiry of the above By-law these conditions will be altered and the following goods will then be admitted under By-law provided they are entered as set out in the first column.

UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO for use in the manufacture of cigarettes or tobacco subject to the following conditions: (a) the unmanufactured tobacco shall be entered by an approved certificate holder; (b) except with the consent of the Minister the unmanufactured tobacco shall not be transferred to any other person but shall be used solely by the approved certificate holder* in accordance with the entry and with the provisions of this by-law; (c) the tobacco content of cigarettes and tobacco shall comprise: for cigarettes or fine cut tobacco suitable for the manufacture of cigarettes: not less than 40% by weight of Australian-grown tobacco leaf; for other tobacco: not less than 37% by weight of Australian-grown tobacco leaf; (d) the unmanufactured tobacco shall be entered for home consumption on or before June 30, 1963 . . .	19 (A)	Various

On July 1, 1963 the conditions will be altered again and the following goods will then be admitted under By-law provided they are entered as set out in the first column.

UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO for use in the manufacture of cigarettes or tobacco subject to the following conditions: (a) the unmanufactured tobacco shall be entered by an approved certificate holder; (b) except with the consent of the Minister the unmanufactured tobacco shall not be transferred to any other person, but shall be used solely by the approved certificate holder* in accordance with the entry the provisions of this by-law; (c) the tobacco content of cigarettes and tobacco shall comprise not less than 40% by weight of Australian-grown tobacco leaf; (d) the unmanufactured tobacco shall be entered for home consumption on or before June 30, 1964	19 (A)	Various

*NOTE.—For the purposes of these decisions 'approved certificate holder' means a person who is licensed under the Excise Act, 1901-1962, as a cigarette or tobacco manufacturer and to whom the Minister has issued a certificate for the purposes of Item 19 (A).

Note: Specific rates are shown in Australian currency: £A125 = £ Sterling 100.

Substitute Notice

THE AUSTRALIAN Customs and Excise Substitute Notice No. 1 (published in full in the *Board of Trade Journal* on January 12, 1962, page 82) is amended by Substitute Notice No. 16, as follows:

Substitute Notice No. 16

Substitute Notice No. 1 is amended by deleting from and inserting in the first and second columns the goods as shown below:

First Column (Substitute)	Second Column (Dutiable Goods for which Goods in First Column are Substitutes)
Non-pile cloths imitating fur, of wool or containing wool, not knitted or lockstitched.	Piece-goods of wool or containing wool classifiable under Tariff Item 105 (F_3 (1)).

Import Licensing Relaxations

THE AUSTRALIAN Minister for Trade has announced the removal, as from October 18, 1962, of all remaining import licensing restrictions with the exception of those which have been imposed for protective reasons pending receipt of Tariff Board Reports, namely: those import restrictions imposed on aluminium ingots and alloys, certain ball bearings, certain classes of timber, penicillin and streptomycin. In addition, certain classes of second-hand and disposals machinery for earthmoving or construction purposes will remain subject to import restriction.

Further details will be published in the *Board of Trade Journal* as soon as possible.

Hong Kong 1962

The 1962 issue of the Hong Kong 'Commerce, Industry and Finance' directory is now available on receipt of a self-addressed label bearing 1s. 1d. in stamps from the Hong Kong Government Office, 54 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. The 'C.I.F. Directory' explains the pattern of the Colony's trade and industry and describes the measures jointly undertaken by Government, merchants and manufacturers to promote the Colony's trade, particularly in the field of exports.

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NEW ZEALAND

Import Licensing Arrangements

THE NEW ZEALAND Customs Department have issued the following particulars of decisions relating to the Import Licensing Schedule for the 1962/63 period (see notices published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on March 23, March 30, and April 6, 1962).

1. **Item Code 66.08 Setts and flags, and paving, hearth and wall Tiles:**
The basic allocation for Item Code 66.08 is increased from 25 per cent. 1961 licences to 50 per cent. 1961 licences. Additional licences now available under this increased allocation are to be endorsed 'not available for wall and hearth tiles semi-matt and satin glaze finish'. Any licences already issued in excess of the original 25 per cent. allocation will be taken into account in assessing an applicant's entitlement under the amended allocation.

2. **Item Code 64.32 Duplicator Stencils:**
The basic allocation for Item Code 64.32 is increased from 33⅓ per cent. 1961 licences to 66⅔ per cent. 1961 licences. Any licences already issued in excess of the original 33⅓ per cent. allocation will be taken into account in assessing an applicant's entitlement under the amended allocation.

3. **Item Code 72.25 Insulated electric wire, cable etc. viz other kinds:**
Basic licences of 50 per cent. 1960 licences are authorized for Item Code 72.25. Licences issued under this allocation are to be endorsed 'not available for asbestos range wire or p.v.c. insulated asbestos flexibles'. Any licences already issued under Item Code 72.25 will be taken into account in assessing an applicant's basic entitlement.

4. **Ex Item Code 71.34 – Swaging Machines:**
The 'C' allocation for swaging machines is intended to apply to power operated machines only. Hand operated swaging machines may be imported under licences for Item Code 71.35. Item Code 71.34 should therefore be amended as follows – 5th line of heading amend to 'metal folding, wheeling, power operated swaging, continuous spouting'.

5. **Ex Item Code 69.24 – Garden Trowels:**
Item Code 69.24 is to be amended by the insertion of the words 'all steel' before 'garden trowels'.

6. **Spare and service parts of motor vehicles and tractors:**
The exclusion of fuel pumps and injectors under licences for spare and service parts of motor vehicles and of tractors relates to diesel fuel pumps and injectors only.

7. **Item Code 64.03 – Dry Flong:**
Item Code 64.03, dry flong is amended by the addition of the following tariff items:-

Ex 641.212.9, Ex 641.311.9 and Ex 641.505.9.

A consequential amendment is to be made to item code 64.02.

8. **Circular Memorandum 1962/25 – Printing Machinery – Item Code 71.55:**
'Lithographic printing machines to a unit value not exceeding £5,000' are to be added to the list of machines for which an administrative basic allocation is provided.

9. **Item Code 69.02 Tanks rectangular – containing goods:**
Licences under this item have been issued as a transfer from Item Code 66.48 on the basis of 50 per cent. 1960 imports. This instruction is cancelled. Licences under item code 69.02 are no longer to be issued as a transfer and where any licences have been so issued the value of the licence is to be reinstated under the substantive Item Code from which the transfer was made upon application by the licence holder.

10. **Ex Item Code 69.37 Fireside Sets:**
The Tariff item for fireside sets in Item Code 69.37 is to be amended from Ex 695.231.7 to Ex 695.231.8. Consequential amendments are to be made to Item Code 69.40.

11. **Item Code 66.27 Sheet glass etc.:**
In the notice published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of August 24, 1962, page 44, the allocation for sheet glass of Item Code 66.27 was reported as amended to 40 per cent. 1960 imports same goods. It has now been decided to increase the allocation by an additional 10 per cent. of 1960 imports but the increased allocation is not to be available for imports of 24 ozs. or horticultural quality glass.

Additional licences will therefore be issued amounting to 25 per cent. of total licences already issued based on 40 per cent. 1960 imports same goods, such additional licences to be endorsed 'Not available for imports of 24 ozs. or horticultural quality glass'.

It should be noted the endorsement applies only to the licences now authorized in excess of the previous 40 per cent. 1960 imports same goods and in no case should the total licences now issued under the item exceed 50 per cent. 1960 imports.

Financial Statistics for October 1962

The October issue of Financial Statistics, published on October 18 (HMSO 7s. 6d.), contains details of local authority borrowing in the second quarter of 1962. In addition, figures are given for the first time of local authority temporary borrowing outstanding according to the terms of repayment. A new quarterly series on the assets and liabilities of hire purchase finance houses is also published. Further details on this series were published in last week's *Board of Trade Journal*.

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PHILIPPINES

Tariff Changes

BY A PRESIDENTIAL Executive order the following amendments were made to the Philippine tariff which came in effect on September 19, 1962. Additions to the text are in italics. Square brackets indicate deletions.

Heading Number	Description of Article	New Rate of Duty	Old Rate of Duty
04.02	Milk and cream, preserved, concentrated or sweetened:		
	A. In liquid or semi-solid form . . ad val.	5%	10%
	B. In solid form from (e.g., block milk or milk powder) . . . . ad val.	8%	10%
28.38	Sulphates (including alums) and persulphates:		
	Aluminium sulphate, commercial . ad val.	20%	
	B. Other . . . . ad val.	10%	
55.09	Other woven fabrics, unfigured, of cotton:		
	A. In the grey . . . . kg.	P2·40	
	or ad val.	50%	
	B. Bleached . . . . kg.	P3·90	
	or ad val.	75%	
	C. Other . . . . kg.	P5·40	
	or ad val.	100%	
	D. Duck and canvas weighing over 30 kg. per 100 square metres . . . kg.	P2·00	
	or ad val.	40%	
55.09	[Other woven fabrics, unfigured, of cotton:		
	A. Weighing less than 8 kgs. per 100 square metres:		
	1. In the grey . . . . kg.		P0·90
	or *ad val.*		15%
	2. Bleached . . . . kg.		P1·15
	or *ad val.*		20%
	3. Other . . . . kg.		P1·40
	or *ad val.*		25%
	B. Weighing from 8 kgs. to 15 kgs. per 100 square metres:		
	1. In the grey . . . . kg.		P0·65
	or *ad val.*		10%
	2. Bleached . . . . kg.		P0·90
	or *ad val.*		15%
	3. Other . . . . kg.		P1·15
	or *ad val.*		20%
	C. Weighing over 15 kgs. per 100 square metres:		
	1. In the grey . . . . kg.		P0·40
	or *ad val.*		10%
	2. Bleached . . . . kg.		P0·65
	or *ad val.*		15%
	3. Other . . . . kg.		P0·90
	or *ad val.*		20%
	D. Duck and canvas weighing over 30 kgs. per 100 square metres . . . kg.		P0·40
	or *ad val.*		10%
55.10	Other woven fabrics figured, of cotton:		
	A. In the grey . . . . kg.	P3·00	
	or ad val.	50%	
	B. Bleached . . . . kg.	P4·50	
	or ad val.	75%	
	C. Other . . . . kg.	P6·00	
	or ad val.	100%	
55.10	[Other woven fabrics, figured, of cotton:		
	A. Weighing less than 8 kgs. per 100 square metres:		
	1. In the grey . . . . kg.		P1·00
	or *ad val.*		15%
	2. Bleached . . . . kg.		P1·25
	or *ad val.*		20%
	3. Other . . . . kg.		P1·50
	or *ad val.*		25%
	B. Weighing from 8 kgs. to 15 kgs. per 100 square metres:		
	1. In the grey . . . . kg.		P0·75
	or *ad val.*		10%
	2. Bleached . . . . kg.		P1·00
	or *ad val.*		15%
	3. Other . . . . kg.		P1·25
	or *ad val.*		20%
	C. Weighing over 15 kgs. per 100 square metres:		
	1. In the grey . . . . kg.		P0·50
	or *ad val.*		10%
	2. Bleached . . . . kg.		P0·75
	or *ad val.*		15%
	3. Other . . . . kg.		P1·00
	or *ad val.*]		20%
63.03	Remnants . . . . *ad val.*	30%	15%
73.12	Hoop and strip of iron or steel, hot-rolled or cold-rolled . . . . *ad val.*	7½%	15%
90.13	Optical appliances and instruments (including searchlights and spotlights), not falling within any other heading of this Chapter:		40%
	A. Operating lamps . . . ad val.	20%	
	B. Other . . . . ad val.	40%	
90.26	Gas, liquid and electricity supply or production meters, calibrating meters therefore:		10%
	A. Totalizing water meters, sizes ⅜ by ¾ inch, ¾ inch and 1 inch . . . . ad val.	60%	
	B. Other . . . . ad val.	10%	

All inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 459).

SURINAM

Licences for All Imported Goods

THE SURINAM GOVERNMENT has recently announced that all goods arriving in Surinam are once again required to be covered by an import licence.

This measure has been re-introduced so that the authorities may be able to exercise a more efficient control over foreign exchange.

BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PROTECTORATE

Import Restrictions on Poultry

THE BOARD OF TRADE have received a copy of the Poultry (Restrictions of Imports) Order, 1962, which adds the following new item to the List of Restricted Imports in the Second Schedule of the British Solomon Islands Customs Ordinance, 1960:

11 (1) Poultry and eggs intended for hatching, except such as are of Australian or New Zealand origin and are imported from Australia or New Zealand, and –

(a) in the case of live poultry, when accompanied by a certificate by a veterinary officer in the service of the Government of the place of origin that they are packed in new containers and are newly hatched from incubators and are bred from flocks –

(i) in which there has been no outbreak of Epidemic Tremor (otherwise known as avian Encephalomyelitis) within the three months immediately prior to hatching; and

(ii) known to contain less than two per centum of reactors to a biological test for Pullorum Disease and from which reactors have been removed prior to the collection of eggs for hatching;

(b) in the case of eggs for hatching, when accompanied by a declaration from the breeder that the eggs are packed in new containers and are from flocks –

(i) known to be free from Pullorum Disease as a result of biological tests: or

(ii) known to contain less than two per centum of reactors to agglutination tests for Pullorum Disease and from which reactors and their eggs have been removed prior to the collection of eggs for hatching;

and such declaration is endorsed by a veterinary officer in the service of the Government of the place of origin that he has no reason to doubt the veracity of the declaration made by the breeder:

Provided that the Chief Agricultural Officer may by writing authorize the importation of live poultry from countries other than Australia or New Zealand subject to such conditions as he may stipulate in any particular case or cases.

(2) Uncooked carcases, meat, parts or products of poultry and feathers thereof and eggs not intended for hatching except –

(a) such as are of Australian or New Zealand origin and are imported from Australia or New Zealand, or

(b) with the written permission of the Chief Agricultural Officer and subject to such conditions as he may stipulate in any particular case.

(3) For the purposes of this item the term 'poultry' means all domesticated birds including domestic fowls, ducks, geese, turkeys and guinea fowls.

CEYLON

Imports of Gifts and Trade Samples

THE BRITISH Trade Commissioner in Colombo has reported that Import Control Notice No. 38/62 (details of which were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of September 28, 1962, page 679), also applies to Christmas gifts going into Ceylon through the post. Prior approval is necessary for the importation of such gifts from any source if the goods are under individual licensing control.

Special arrangements are to be made with the Ceylon Customs Authorities to allow entry on declaration of duty-free trade samples taken into the island by genuine business visitors.

(*Continued on next page*)

Ceylon (*Continued*)

Import Trade Control

THE BRITISH Trade Commissioner in Colombo has forwarded a copy of the Ceylon *Government Gazette Extraordinary* of October 1, 1962, which amends Open General Licence No. 1 and No. 2 dated June 28, 1951, by the substitution for the Schedules thereto of the following new Schedules.

Open General Licence No. 1

This permits the import into Ceylon of the goods listed in the schedule hereunder from any territory *except* the 'dollar area' which includes the United States of America, and any territory under the Sovereignty of the United States of America, Philippine Islands, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, The Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Venezuela, Canada, and the 'Ceylonised area' which includes Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, the Peoples Republic of China, Czechoslovakia, Formosa, Federal Republic of Germany, Eastern Germany, Hungary, Japan, Korea, Poland, the Peoples Republic of Roumania, Spain, U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia and Vietnam.

Schedule

Description of Goods	Classification in the Ceylon Customs Tariff	
	Class	Group
1. Grain: Barley	I	A
2. Grain: Gram	I	A
3. Grain: Oats	I	A
4. Corn flour	I	A
5. Arrowroot and sago (in bulk)	I	A
6. Tapioca	I	A
7. Farinaceous substances falling under the heading 'Farinaceous substances not elsewhere specified' in Class I, Group A, of the classification in the Ceylon Customs Tariff	I	A
8. Feeding stuffs for animals other than bran, pollard, hay, straw, and coconut poonac	I	B
9. Hay and straw	I	B
10. Bran and pollard	I	B
11. Beef and mutton, fresh or frozen, other than beef and mutton shipped from any port or place in Asia or Africa	I	C
12. Meat other than fresh or frozen beef and mutton	I	C
13. Animals, living, for food, other than poultry and game	I	D
14. Poultry and game, alive	I	D
15. Cereals food (prepared) falling under the heading 'Cereals food (prepared) not elsewhere specified' in Class I, Group E, of the classification in the Ceylon Customs Tariff, other than pappadams (appalam)	I	E
16. Currystuffs other than coriander, chillies, tamarind and cummin seeds	I	E
17. Cream	I	E
18. Butter, tinned or frozen	I	E
19. Fish preserved (including potted fish and jadi but excluding dried, salted, frozen, maldive and tinned fish)	I	E
20. Coriander	I	E
21. Fish, frozen	I	E
22. Fish, tinned	I	E
23. Fruits, dried, including artificially dehydrated, other than raisins and sultanas	I	E
24. Malt for brewing and hops	I	E
25. Milk, preserved (excluding powdered milk), full cream, sweetened	I	E
26. Milk, preserved (excluding powdered milk), full cream, unsweetened	I	E
27. Milk, preserved, full cream, powdered milk	I	E
28. Milk, preserved (including powdered milk), skimmed	I	E
29. Milk foods	I	E
30. Nuts used as fruits	I	E
31. Oils and fats, refined, edible, fish, codliver oil (plain)	I	E
32. Oils and fats, refined, edible, animal: lard	I	E
33. Oils and fats, refined, edible, animal: dripping	I	E
34. Oils and fats, refined, edible, animal: ghee	I	E
35. Oils and fats, refined, edible, animal (other than dripping, ghee and lard)	I	E
36. Oils and fats, refined, edible, vegetable: ghee	I	E
37. Oils and fats, refined, edible, vegetable (other than olive oil and ghee)	I	E
38. Oils and fats, refined, edible, fish, other than codliver oil (plain)	I	E
39. Spices other than black pepper	I	E
40. Olive oil	I	E
41. Vegetables (other than fresh, chilled and frozen vegetables)	I	E
42. Sugar, refined, Palmryah sugar candy produced in and shipped from India	I	E
43. Sugar, unrefined, other than jaggery	I	E
44. Essences other than essences (with or without alcohol) of arrack, brandy, gin, port, rum, sherry, whisky, wine and coffee	I	E
45. Yeast	I	E
46. Food and drink falling under the heading 'Food and drink not elsewhere specified' in Class I, Group E, of the classification in the Ceylon Customs Tariff, other than yeast, sauces, rice products, essences, fruit cordials, fruit juices (including syrups), coffee extracts and similar preparations containing coffee, ice-cream, ice-cream cones, bakery products (except infants and invalids' foods), chutneys and pickles	I	E
47. Coal	II	A
48. Diesel oil	II	G
49. Furnace oil	II	G
50. Gas oil	II	G
51. Mineral oils, fats and greases, other than diesel oil, furnace oil, gas oil, belt paste and belt dressing	II	G
52. Fertilizers (manures) including fish (manure), poonac (manure) and refuse of saltpetre	II	J
53. Coke	III	A
54. Patent fuel	III	A
55. Drugs included in the Ceylon Hospitals Formulary of the Department of Health	III	O
56. Petroleum, refined (including kerosene oil and motor spirits)	III	P
57. Lubricating oil	III	P

Open General Licence No. 2

This permits the import into Ceylon of the goods listed in the Schedule hereunder from the 'dollar area'.

Description of Goods	Classification in the Ceylon Customs Tariff	
	Class	Group
1. Grain: Gram	I	A
2. Grain: Oats	I	A
3. Feeding stuffs for animals other than bran, pollard, hay, straw and coconut poonac	I	B
4. Cereals food (prepared) falling under the heading 'Cereals food (prepared) not elsewhere specified' in Class I, Group E, of the classification in the Ceylon Customs Tariff, other than pappadams (appalam)	I	E
5. Currystuffs, other than coriander, chillies, tamarind and cummin seeds	I	E
6. Coriander	I	E
7. Fish, tinned	I	E
8. Malt for brewing and hops	I	E
9. Milk, preserved (excluding powdered milk), full cream, sweetened	I	E
10. Milk, preserved (excluding powdered milk), full cream, unsweetened	I	E
11. Milk, preserved, full cream, powdered milk	I	E
12. Milk, preserved (including powdered milk), skimmed	I	E
13. Milk foods	I	E
14. Olive oil	I	E
15. Sugar, unrefined, other than jaggery	I	E
16. Diesel oil	II	G
17. Furnace oil	II	G
18. Gas oil	II	G
19. Mineral oils, fats and greases other than diesel oil, furnace oil, gas oil, belt paste and belt dressing	II	G
20. Fertilizers (manures) including fish (manure), poonac (manure) and refuse of saltpetre	II	J
21. Drugs included in the Ceylon Hospitals Formulary of the Department of Health	III	O
22. Petroleum, refined (including kerosene oil and motor spirits)	III	P
23. Lubricating oil	III	P

Import Control Notice No. 47/62

Importers are required by this notice to furnish the following information in regard to essential requirements covered by firm orders and accepted by foreign suppliers. The information must be furnished *not later than November* 10, 1962, to the Controller of Imports and Exports.

Ceylon Customs Classification			Particulars of outstanding orders			
Section Code No.	Division Code No.	Commodity Code No.	Description of goods	Quantity	Approx. c.i.f. value of goods	Anticipated date of shipment

In exceptional cases where deferment of date of shipment of goods was not possible, importers have been authorized to effect shipments against "Certificates of Essentiality" issued by the following authorities:

(a) Director of Industrial Development (Planning Division) Ministry of Industries, Home and Cultural Affairs – in respect of urgent essential shipments of Industrial raw materials, plant, equipment and machinery;

(b) Tea and Rubber Controller and Commissioner, Coconut Rehabilitation Department – in respect of essential urgent requirements of the Tea, Rubber or Coconut Industry;

(c) Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Land, Irrigation and Power, in respect of urgent shipments required to meet essential agricultural purposes;

(d) Superintendent, Government Stores – in respect of Government orders placed through the trade.

BURMA

Import Licence Announcements

THE DIRECTORATE of Imports and Exports of the Government of the Union of Burma has made the following announcements:

1. From October 1, 1961, goods on Open General Licence (with the exception of O.G.L. No. 2) may only be imported by registered **Burmese** firms (see previous announcement published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of March 16, 1962, page 591).

O.G.L. No. 2 covers machinery previously shipped abroad for repairs and photographic film shipped abroad for developing.

2. From October 6, 1962, petrol, kerosene, lubricants and other petroleum products (POL) may no longer be imported on Open General Licence and their importation will be handled by the Burma Economic Development Corporation.

3. From October 1, 1962, no blankets other than cotton waste blankets valued at Kyats 2 (c.i.f.) and below may be imported under trade import licences for textiles.

4. From October 1, 1962, the following goods may *not* be imported under trade import licences for general hardware and building materials

(1) *Round Iron Bars:*
Sizes from $\frac{3}{8}$ in. to 1 in.

(2) *Mild Steel Black Sheets:*
Size 6 ft. by 3 ft. by 16G.
Size 6 ft. by 3 ft. by 18G.
Size 6 ft. by 3 ft. by 20G.
Size 6 ft. by 3 ft. by 22G.

(3) *Galvanized Iron Plain Sheets:*
Size 6 ft. by 3 ft. by 24G.
Size 7 ft. by 3 ft. by 24G.
Size 8 ft. by 3 ft. by 24G.
Size 6 ft. by 3 ft. by 26G.
Size 7 ft. by 3 ft. by 26G.
Size 8 ft. by 3 ft. by 26G.
Size 6 ft. by 3 ft. by 28G.

(4) *Galvanized Iron Corrugated Sheets* – 10-3 in. *Corrugation:*
Size 6 ft. by 24G.
Size 7 ft. by 24G.
Size 8 ft. by 24G.
Size 6 ft. by 26G.
Size 7 ft. by 26G.
Size 8 ft. by 26G.

Issue of Import Licences

THE DIRECTORATE of Imports and Exports of the Government of the Union of Burma has announced the issue of the following import licences for import from any country, for the shipping period ending March 31, 1963.

Goods	Date of Issue 1962
Burmese drugs	October 1
Newsprint	October 1
Chemicals	October 1
Dyes	October 1
Chinese drugs	October 3
Musical instruments	October 3
Surgical, optical and scientific instruments, apparatus and appliances	October 3
Cinematograph and photographic instruments, apparatus and appliances	October 5
Sports goods other than O.G.L. goods	October 5

BRITISH HONDURAS

Import Licences for Red Kidney Beans

IMPORT CONTROL Notice No. 1 of 1962, states that import control licences will now be issued to cover the importation of Red Kidney Beans into British Honduras from all sources during the period September 16, 1962 to February 28, 1963.

Inquiries about the above notice should be addressed to the Export Services Branch (Tariff Section) Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Extn. 471).

CHILE

Advanced Import Deposits

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the Central Bank of Chile ruled on September 28 that prior deposits in respect of imported goods which have to be specially manufactured would be retained for 120 days. For other deposits the retention period is a minimum of 90 days. (See *Board of Trade Journal* of October 12, page 783, for previous information.)

Customs Clearance of Imports

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the Central Bank of Chile also ruled on September 28 that the 120-day period from the date of registering the import, during which imports had to be cleared through customs would be extended to 150 days. (See *Board of Trade Journal* of April 27, page 920, and August 31, page 485, for previous information.)

ARGENTINA

Exemption of Surcharges on Certain Vessels

ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT Decree No. 9754 of September 17, 1962, provides that the import of hydrodynamic sustentation vessels of the 'Hydrofoil', 'Aliscafo' or similar types, effected within 12 months from the date of this decree, is hereby exempt from the payment of surcharges.

Modification to Building Decree

ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT Decree No. 9985 of September 27, 1962, modifies the text referring to 'Building' in Article 2 of Decree No. 778/62 (suspending the application of Decree No. 13277/59 referring to import regulations for production lines) from 'when used for the production of prefabricated houses and their materials' to 'when used for the building of houses by modern methods which accelerate constructions and/or cheapen their cost'.

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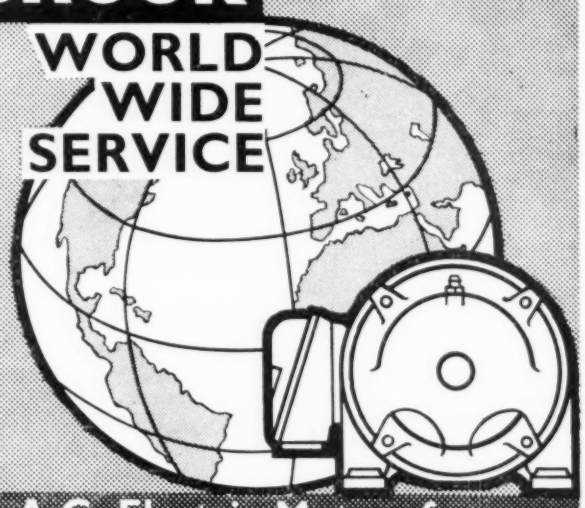

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GUATEMALA

Exchange Control

A GUATEMALAN Government Order effective on October 13, 1962 introduced measures to counter a drain of foreign exchange reserves. The measures are intended to save foreign exchange and to limit non-essential imports.

The main provisions of the Order are:

(a) All existing foreign exchange holdings inside the country or abroad must be declared.
(b) All foreign exchange earnings from exports, insurance, foreign loans and donations must be declared and sold to the Bank of Guatemala.
(c) The Bank of Guatemala will use foreign exchange income to maintain reserves at a satisfactory level and to finance essential imports. Any surplus of foreign exchange will be auctioned weekly to pay for non-essential imports.
(d) Lists of essential and non-essential imports are to be published.
(e) Foreign exchange will be made available on application to importers of goods proved to have been shipped before October 13, 1962.

PANAMA

Registration and Control of Foodstuffs and Beverages

DECREE No. 256 dated June 13, 1962, published in the Panamanian *Gaceta Oficial* on, and effective from, July 20, 1962 provides for a wide range of regulations concerning the sale and distribution and handling of foodstuffs and beverages.

The principal provisions of the Decree which are thought to be of interest to British exporters of these goods to Panama are as follows:

(a) Registration in Panama of all edible goods.
(b) Analysis of all edible goods by the Panamanian authorities in national laboratories.
(c) Inclusion on the labels on edible goods of the description thereof in Spanish, the Panamanian registration number and the ingredients.

A copy of the Spanish text of the Decree may be seen at Tariff Section, Board of Trade, Room E.46, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Extn. 476).

BRITISH GUIANA

Sugar Confectionery Removed from O.G.L.

THE LIST of exceptions to the British Guiana Open General Licence (see *Board of Trade Journal* of March 6, 1959, page 599) is further amended by the addition of:

Sugar Confectionery (hard boilings and toffees).

Inquiries about the above notice should be addressed to the Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757. Extn. 471).

MEXICO

Licensing Regulations for Free Zones

BY DECREE published in the Mexican *Diario Oficial* on October 4, 1962, prior import licences are not required for the Free Zone of Lower California and Part of Sonora for merchandise classified under the following Tariff headings:

Tariff No.	*Description*
120.00.01	Tobacco, light, filler.
120.01.01	Tobacco, light, wrapper.

UNITED STATES

Tariff Rate Quota for Potatoes

THE UNITED STATES Department o the Treasury have announced in a Treasury Decision (T.D. 55710) that the tariff rate quota for white or Irish potatoes, other than certified seed potatoes (dutiable under paragraph 771 of the Tariff Act of 1930 at the reduced rate of 37½ cents per 100 lb.), for the 12-month period beginning September 15, 1962, will remain at 600,000 bushels of 60 lb. each.

Shoe Labelling and Advertising Guides

THE BOARD OF TRADE have received copies of 'Guides for Shoe Content Labelling and Advertising' which have been issued by the United States Federal Trade Commission. These guides are limited to labelling and advertising concerning the materials of which shoes are made. They set out requirements which are designed to ensure that the consumer is clearly informed about the true composition of shoes.

A copy may be seen at Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel.: City 5757, Extn. 459).

CANADA

'Value for Duty' Regulations

DETAILS were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of May 5, 1961, of the manner of determining the value for duty of other than prime quality cotton sheets, pillowcases and certain fabrics.

The Canadian Minister of Finance has now ruled that the accepted value for duty for 'allied novelty weave fabrics' as well as 'bedford cord' of other than prime quality, shall be the value for duty as it would be determined under Customs Act for corresponding prime quality full piece-goods sold as regular or current line merchandise, subject to a deduction for quality or condition equivalent to that generally accorded in the country of export for home consumption with respect to like or similar goods. Such deduction, however, not to exceed 5 per cent.

For the purpose of this ruling, which applies to goods shipped to Canada on and after October 11, 1962, 'bedford cord and allied novelty weave fabrics' are considered to include any such fabrics

(*Continued on page* 877)

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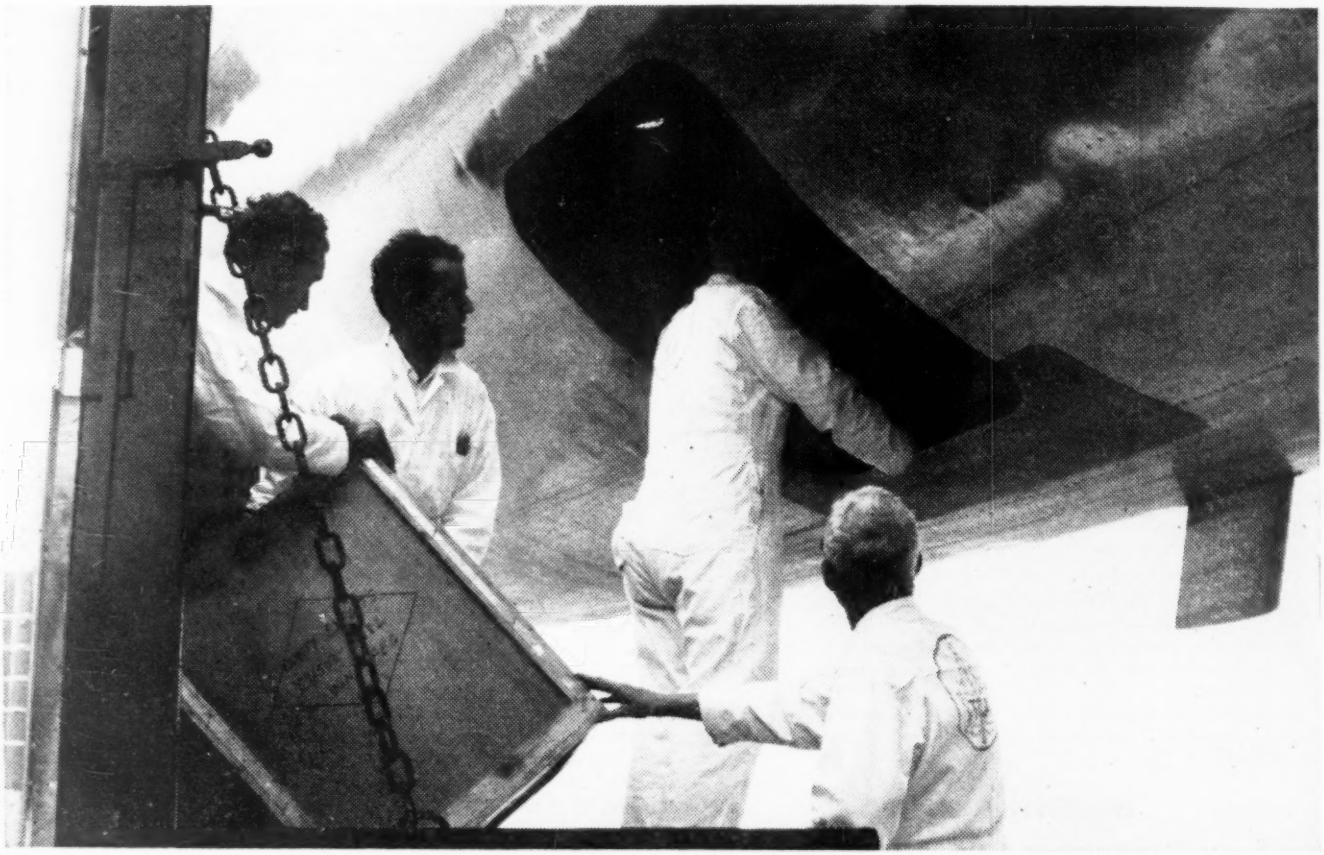

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Canada (*Continued*)

having a warp count of 100 ends per inch or more and a filling count of 50 threads per inch or more, a weight in excess of 5 ozs. per square yard and a weave employing four or more harness.

The above information is contained in Canadian Department of National Revenue Memorandum D 46-15, dated October 10, 1962.

Surcharge on Imports

DETAILS WERE published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on July 13 (pages 86 to 93) and July 20 (pages 144 to 147) of the tariff items affected by the temporary, graduated surcharge on imported goods. The Canadian Government has now issued Order in Council P.C. 1962-1/1460, dated October 16, which amends Schedule C by deleting the following tariff items.

Tariff Item	*Description*
55	Indian corn (maize).
382c	Sheet, of iron or steel, cold-rolled, over 51 inches in width, deep drawing quality, for use in the manufacture of bathtub body stampings.
420	Machinery and complete parts thereof, of a class or kind not made in Canada, when imported by manufacturers of leather for use exclusively in the tanning of leather or the embossing of leather, in their own factories, under regulations prescribed by the Minister.
422a	Concrete road-paving machines, self-propelling, end loading type, with a capacity of 21 cubic feet of wet concrete or more; concrete and asphalt road finishing machines; form graders; sub-graders; combination excavating and transporting scraper units; concrete mixers, transit type; dump wagons or trailers, having a capacity of 10 cubic yards or over, not self-propelled; back-filling machines and equipment, mounted on self-propelling wheels or crawling traction, semi- or full-revolving boom and scraper type; steam or air driven pile hammers or extractors; well points, well screens, well strainers; truck turntables; all the foregoing of a class or kind not made in Canada, and complete parts thereof.
427(9)	Frame weldments, cam and lever steering gear, channel assemblies, hoisting control valves and linkage, transmissions, torque converters, axles, and parts thereof, for use in the manufacture of industrial trucks commonly known as 'fork lift' or 'lift' trucks.
427a	All machinery composed wholly or in part of iron or steel, n.o.p., of a class or kind not made in Canada; complete parts of the foregoing.
427k(2)	Machinery, of a class or kind not made in Canada, for working metal by turning, milling, grinding, drilling, boring, planing, shaping, shearing or pressing, and accessories and attachments therefor; parts of the foregoing.
427k(3)	Spiral bevel gears; hydraulic equipment; lubrication devices; clutches; drill chucks; collets and tool holders; all of the foregoing when of a class or kind not made in Canada, for use in the manufacture of goods enumerated in tariff items 427k(1) and (2).
435(a)	Locomotives and motor cars for railways, of a class or kind not made in Canada, and parts thereof (including motive power and parts thereof, of a class or kind not made in Canada), for use exclusively in mining, metallurgical or sawmill operations.
435(b)	Diesel switching locomotives, including motive power, and parts of the foregoing, of a class or kind not made in Canada.
443a	Ovens, of a class or kind not made in Canada, for use in commercial bakeries; complete parts of the foregoing.
445n	Electrical instruments and apparatus of precision of a class or kind not made in Canada, viz: Meters or gauges for indicating and/or recording altitude amperes, comparisons, capacity, density, depth, distance, electrolysis, flux, force, frequency, humidity, inductance, liquid levels, ohms, operation, power factor, pressure, space, speed, stress, thrust, synchronism, temperature, time, volts, volume, watts, weight; complete parts thereof.
446	Electric steam turbo generator sets, 700 h.p. and greater, of a class or kind not made in Canada, and complete parts thereof.

Buyer's Guide for Canada

The tenth edition of the 'British Canadian Trade Association Register of British Industrial Products for Canada' is now available. Copies: Iliffe Books Ltd., Stamford Street, London, S.E.1. Price 15s. (post free).

FRANCE

Liberalization of Imports

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of October 14, 1962, announced that between October 14 and November 30, 1962, the following item should be added to the list of goods subject to quantitative restrictions when originating in and imported from the member countries of the former Organization for European Economic Co-operation and their independent overseas territories (see *Board of Trade Journal* of April 14, 1961, page 903).

Tariff No.	Description
	Live animals of the bovine species, including animals of the buffalo type:
	Domestic species:
	Other than for thoroughbred breeding:
	Other:
01-02 Ex A II b 1	Calves intended for butchery.

The French text of this notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E.38, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

ITALY

Duty-free Quotas for non-EEC Countries

THE ITALIAN Minister of Finance, in a Decree dated September 7, announces a duty-free quota of 15,000 quintals, to cover the period January 1 to December 31, 1962, for sugar-beet seed, from non-EEC countries, of the following varieties: Eagle Hill, Maripa, Lanaz, Saroz and Hilleshog (Tariff heading No. 12.03 A).

In another Decree dated September 18, it is announced that the duty-free quota of salt cod (baccala) under Tariff heading No. 03.02 A II-a-2-bb from non-EEC countries had been increased from 27,000 tons to 37,000 tons for the whole of 1962 (see previous notice published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of April 20, 1962, page 305).

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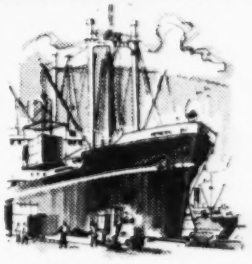

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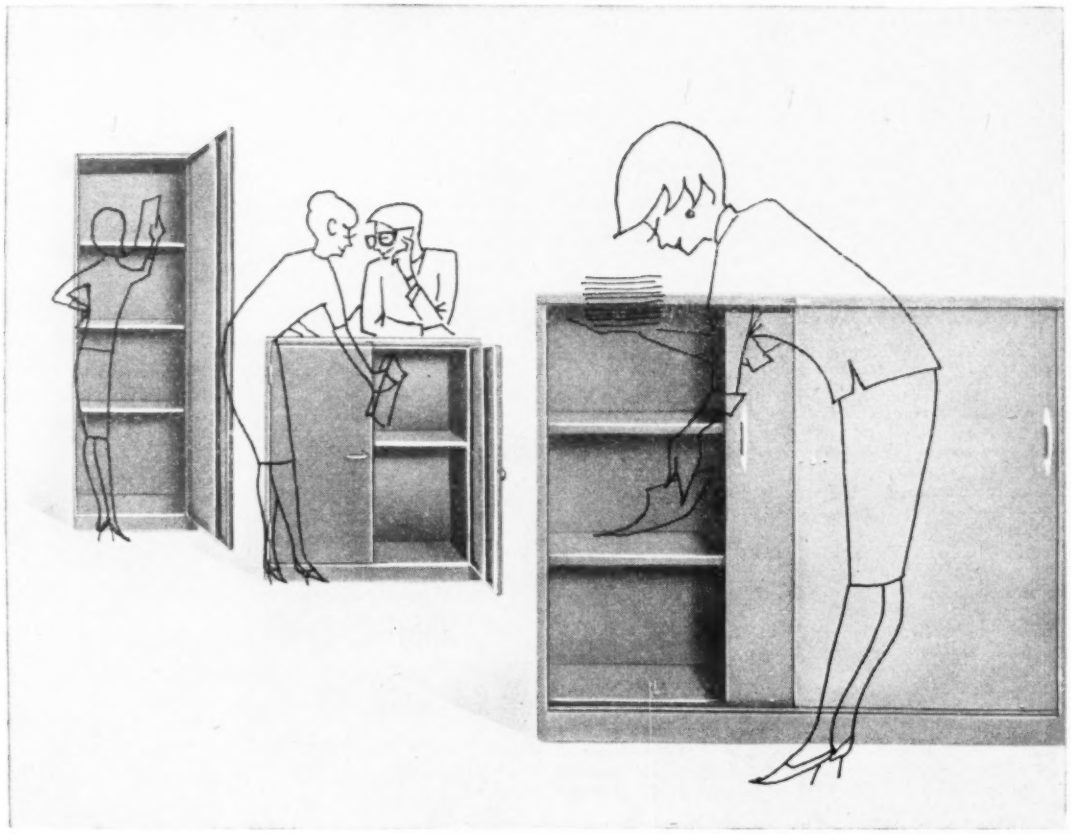

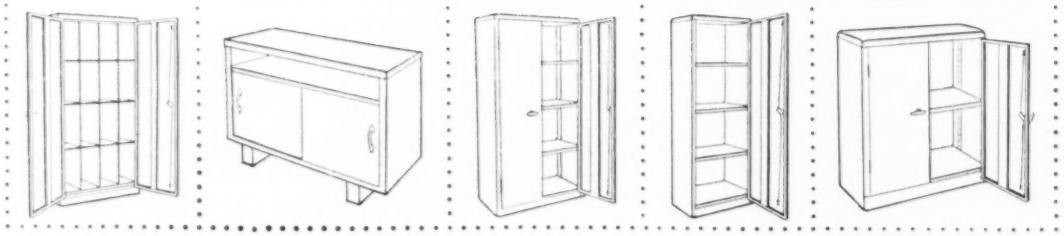

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EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

English Translations of the EEC Regulations

THE FOLLOWING further translations of the E.E.C. Regulations are now available from H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and branches:

Regulation No. 31 embodying the service regulations of officials and the conditions of employment of other servants of the European Economic Community and the European Atomic Energy Community. Price 6s. 0d. (by post 6s. 5d.).

Regulation No. 79 laying down the amount of intra-Community levies in respect of live poultry not exceeding 185 grammes weight per head. Price 8d. (by post 11d.).

Regulation No. 82 laying down the sluice-gate price vis-a-vis third countries for live butchering sows. Price 5d. (by post 8d.).

Regulation No. 84 laying down intra-Community sluice-gate prices for live pigs, excluding live butchering sows. Price 5d. (by post 8d.).

Regulation No. 95 amending Regulation No. 29 on certain transitional provisions applicable to exports of wheat flour. Price 5d. (by post 8d.).

Regulation No. 102 fixing reference prices for plums. Price 5d. (by post 8d.).

Regulation No. 105 fixing reference prices for tomatoes grown in the open air. Price 5d. (by post 8d.).

Regulation No. 111 determining the additional amount of the refund on exports to third countries, in accordance with Article 11 of the Council's Regulation No. 20 and Article 8 of the Council's Regulations Nos. 21 and 22. Price 5d. (by post 8d.).

Regulation No. 112 amending the Commission's Regulation No. 75 laying down the amount of intra-Community levies in respect of slaughtered farmyard poultry and the Commission's Regulation No. 79 laying down the amount of intra-Community levies in respect of live farmyard poultry not exceeding 185 grammes weight per head. Price 8d. (by post 11d.).

Regulation No. 114 fixing, in the case referred to in Article 3 (2) of the Council's Regulation No. 22, the amount of the intra-Community levies applicable to slaughtered turkeys. Price 5d. (by post 8d.).

Regulation No. 117 on the rules relating to glucose and glucose syrup. Price 8d. (by post 11d.).

Regulation No. 118 amending the levies applicable to imports into Luxembourg of the produce listed in Article 1 (1) of the Council's Regulation No. 22 and to exports of such produce from Luxembourg to Germany and France. Price 8d. (by post 11d.).

Regulation No. 119 on the transitional provisions applicable to cereal products placed in the Customs Warehouses of the Federal Republic of Germany before July 30, 1962. Price 5d. (by post 8d.).

Regulation No. 121 laying down co-efficients of equivalence between qualities of durum wheat imported from Iraq, Syria and Turkey and the standard of quality for durum wheat in respect of which the threshold price is fixed. Price 5d. (by post 8d.).

Regulation No. 122 on the revision of threshold prices laid down by the Federal Republic of Germany for certain kinds of cereals. Price 5d. (by post 8d.).

Regulation No. 123 amending the Commission's Regulation No. 7 determining the method of operation of the European Development Fund for Overseas Countries and Territories. (Organic Regulation). Price 8d. (by post 11d.).

Closing Date for Notification to the Commission

THE INFORMATION SERVICE of the European Communities announced on October 19, that November 1, 1962, is the date by which the Commission of the European Economic Community must be notified of agreements, decisions and concerted practices under Article 5, paragraph 1, of Council Regulation 17 (February 6, 1962) for Agreements to which only two firms are party, this deadline has been put back to February 1, 1963. (see *Board of Trade Journal* dated March 9, 1962, pages 514 to 518).

The Commission have found that the application forms for negative clearance (Form A) and those for notifying Agreements (Form B) have very often not been properly or fully filled in, which may invalidate the procedure, with all the consequences this entails.

It is in the interests of the firms themselves not only to give full answers to the various questions on the forms, but also to comply strictly with the requirements of commission regulation No. 27 (see official Gazette of the European Communities, No. 35, May 10, 1962, and *Board of Trade Journal* dated May 25, 1962, pages 1121 and 1122) with precise reference to the form and content of applications for negative clearance and notifications, and other particulars.

The regulation provides that if applications or notifications are signed by representatives of firms, or associations of firms or of individuals or corporations, these representatives must submit written evidence in duplicate that they are authorized to act in this capacity. Applications and notifications, including enclosures, are to be filed in seven copies.

Where documents sent with the applications and notifications are not originals, they must be certified as being true copies.

Applications and notifications must be filed in one of the official languages of the community (Dutch, French, German, Italian). Documents must be lodged in their original language, but, if this is not one of the official community languages, a translation into one of these must be supplied.

In order to take full advantage of this procedure, notifying firms are strongly urged, especially in the case of Point V on Form B concerning their contention, that article 85 (3) applies to their case, to give as many particulars as possible so that the Commission may determine whether the claim is justified. (See *Board of Trade Journal* dated March 9, 1962, pages 514 to 518 and October 19, 1962, pages 811 to 819).

The forms are available in the Communities' Information Offices in the six capitals and can also be obtained from all Chambers of Commerce.

PORTUGAL

Further Additions to the Drawback System

IT HAS BEEN reported by the British Embassy in Lisbon that a Portuguese decree (Decree Law No. 44539) published on August 24th, provides for the drawback of import duty on textiles imported for the manufacture of clothing, household linen and interior decorations, which are destined for export.

Refund of duty will only be made on the quantity of imported raw material which is incorporated in the article to be exported. No refund will be made on the quantity of material which becomes waste during the manufacturing process, and for duty purposes waste will be considered as having been imported in that condition.

The percentages to be refunded in respect of the previous paragraph and the application and carrying out of the remaining clauses shall be regulated in each case by means of a Ministerial despatch.

A copy of the Decree (in Portuguese) is available in the Export Services Branch, Tariff Section. Hillgate House, 35, Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460 or 462).

ADVERTISEMENT INQUIRIES FOR THE JOURNAL

Inquiries from the London Postal Area concerning the insertion of advertisements in the *Board of Trade Journal* should be addressed to **H.M. Stationery Office, Room D.63, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1 (City 9876 Ext. 147).**

Inquiries from other parts of the United Kingdom should be addressed to **Cowlishaw & Lawrence (Advertising) Ltd., Memorial Hall Bldgs., 16 Farringdon Street, London, E.C.3 (City 3718).**

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC (EGYPT)

Reorganization of State Controlled Enterprises

THE *Board of Trade Journal* of August 24 (page 437) published details of the reorganization of companies attached to General Egyptian Organizations.

The General Egyptian Organization for Commerce has now published details of the fifteen authorized importers, showing the breakdown of imports by commodity.

The following table shows the distribution of imported goods amongst the authorized companies:

The General Egyptian Organization for Commerce

Distribution of Imported Goods Amongst Governmental Companies According to the New Egyptian Customs Tariff

No. of Chapter According to the Customs Tariff		Name of Chapter	Name of Company entrusted with Importation	Articles Allocated to each Company	Remarks
Old	New				
1	1	Living animals	International Trading Co.	The whole chapter.	
2	2	Meat	International Trading Co.	The whole chapter.	
3	3	Fish, crustaceans and molluscs	International Trading Co.	The whole chapter.	
			Economic Trading Co.	Goods imported from Poland.	
4	4	Milk, dairy products, eggs and honey	The General Company for Trading & Chemicals.	Milk for industry. Item 4/2A.	
			International Trading Co.	The remaining articles of the chapter except goods imported from Yugoslavia and U.S.S.R.	
			Economic Trading Co.	Goods imported from Yugoslavia and U.S.S.R.	
5	5	Animals, raw materials and other products.	El Nasr Export & Import Co.	Ivory Item 5/10.	
			Arab Foreign Trade Co.	The remaining articles of the chapter.	
6	6	Living plants and products of floriculture.	Arab Foreign Trade Co.	The whole chapter.	
7	7	Alimentary vegetables, plants, roots and tubers, straw and forage.	International Trading Co.	Haricot Item 7/5A imported from Sudan.	Western Countries are opened for the two companies.
			Arab Foreign Trade Co.	The remaining articles of the chapter.	
8	8	Edible fruits	El Nasr Export & Import Co.	Coconuts Item 8/1C and ananas Item 8/1D except goods imported from Ceylon.	
			International Trading Co.	Articles of Item 8/1 imported from Ceylon and articles of Item 8/3, 8/5.	
			Arab Foreign Trade Co.	The remaining articles of the chapter.	
9	9	Colonial products and general grocery	Misr Foreign Trade Co.	Coffee beans Item 9/1 from America	Remaining articles of the chapter are open before the whole companies except the General Company for Trading & Chemicals.
			Arab Foreign Trade Co.	Coffee beans Item 9/1 from East Africa.	
			International Trading Co.	Tea Item 9/2.	
			The General Company for Trading & Chemicals.	Vanilla Item 9/5.	
			El Nasr Export & Import Co.	The remaining articles of the chapter.	
			Economic Trading Co.		
10	10	Cereals	All Governmental Companies	The whole chapter.	
11	11	Milling products, malt, starch and fecula.	All Governmental Companies	The whole chapter.	
12	12	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits, various grains, seeds and fruits and industrial and medical plants.	International Trading Co.	Sesame Item 12/1C.	
			El Nasr Export & Import Co.	Goods imported from West Africa.	
			Arab Foreign Trade Co.	The remaining articles of the chapter.	
13	13	Raw materials for dyeing and tanning gums, resins and other vegetable saps and juices.	Arab Foreign Trade Co.	Gum Arabic Item 13/2B3.	
			El Nasr Export & Import Co.	Goods imported from West Africa.	
			The General Company for Trading & Chemicals.	The remaining articles of the chapter.	
14	14	Materials for plating and curving and other raw vegetable materials and products.	Arab Foreign Trade Co.	The whole chapter.	
15	15	Animal and vegetable fatty substances, greases, oils and waxes and alimentary fats.	Misr Import & Export Co.	Tallow, animal of all kinds.	
			The General Company for Trading & Chemicals.	Oil of all kinds except olive oil Item 15/7.	
			International Trading Co.	Olive oil Item 15/7C.	
			Arab Foreign Trade Co.		
16	16	Preparations of meat, fish, crustaceans and molluscs.	Economic Trading Co.	Beef and veal preserved Item 16/2B imported from Yugoslavia and fish preserved imported from Poland and U.S.S.R.	
			El Nasr Export & Import Co.	The remaining articles of the chapter.	
17	17	Sugar and confectionery	Misr Foreign Trade Co.	The whole chapter.	
18	18	Cocoa and preparations thereof	El Nasr Export & Import Co.	The whole chapter.	
19	19	Preparations of flour or fecula	Economic Trading Co.	The whole chapter.	
20	20	Preparations of fruits, vegetables, potherbs and other plants.	El Nasr Export & Import Co.	Goods imported from West Africa.	
			Arab Foreign Trade Co.	The whole chapter except goods imported from West Africa.	
21	21	Miscellaneous preparations	The General Company for Trading & Chemicals.	The whole chapter.	

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Egypt (*Continued*)

No. of Chapter According to the Customs Tariff		Name of Chapter	Name of Company entrusted with Importation	Articles Allocated to each Company	Remarks
Old	New				
22	22	Beverages, alcoholic, liquors and vinegar.	The General Company for Trading & Chemicals Economic Trading Co.	The whole chapter.	
23	23	Residues and wastes of food preparing industries.	El Nasr Export & Import Co. The General Company for Trading & Chemicals.	Goods imported from West Africa. The whole chapter except goods imported from West Africa.	
24	24	Tobacco	Arab Foreign Trade Company Misr Foreign Trade Co.	Tombac Item 24/1B. The remaining articles of the chapter.	
25	25	Earth, stones, limes and cements.	El Nasr Export & Import Co. Tractor & Engineering Co. (Leading) The General Company for Trading & Chemicals Economic Trading Co.	Goods imported from West Africa The whole chapter except goods imported from West Africa. Goods imported from Western Countries.	Importation from Western Countries is open before all four companies.
26	26	Ores, slag and ash	El Nasr Export & Import Co. The General Company for Trading & Chemicals Economic Trading Co.	Goods imported from West Africa The whole chapter except goods imported from West Africa.	Importation from Western Countries is open before the three companies.
27	27	Mineral fuels and oils, natural bituminous substances and products of their distillation.	Misr Import & Export Co. Misr Foreign Trade Co. The General Engineering Co. Misr Engineering Stores	Coal imported from Poland and China Coal imported from U.S.S.R. The remaining articles of the chapter.	The remaining articles of the chapter are open before all four companies.
28	28	Chemical inorganic products, products compounds, organic and inorganic of precious metals or of rare earths or of dispersed elements or of resemblance notables.	The General Company for Trading & Chemicals (Leading). Misr Import & Export Co. El Nasr Export & Import Co. Misr Foreign Trade Co. The General Engineering Co. Misr Engineering Stores The Tractor & Engineering Co. Arab Foreign Trade Co. Economic Trading Co.	Goods imported from North Korea, China, Roumania, Yugoslavia from Kemkaly Co., East Germany and Czechoslovakia. Goods imported from Hungary. Goods imported from Yugoslavia from Chemical Industries Association. Goods imported from Poland, U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia from Hembro Co. Goods imported from Western Germany. Goods imported from East Germany. Goods imported from Bulgaria and Yugoslavia.	Importation from Western Countries is open before all nine companies.
	29	Chemical organic products	The same distribution as Chapter 28	The same distribution as Chapter 28.	
	30	Pharmaceutical preparations	The same distribution as Chapter 28	The same distribution as Chapter 28.	
35	31	Fertilizers	Misr Foreign Trade Co. (Leading) Misr Import & Export Co. Economic Trading Co.	Goods imported from East Germany and Yugoslavia. Goods imported from the remaining Eastern companies. Goods imported from the Western Countries.	Importation from Western Countries is open before the three companies.
30	32	Colouring and tanning extracts, materials for tanning and products thereof, colours, lacs, varnishes, putties and ink.	The General Company for Trading & Chemicals (Leading). El Nasr Export & Import Co. Misr Foreign Trade Co. Misr Import & Export Co. Arab Foreign Trade Co. Economic Trading Co.	Goods imported from North Korea, China, Yugoslavia from Kemkaly Co., Roumania, and Czechoslovakia. Goods imported from Yugoslavia from Chemical Industries Association. Goods imported from Poland, U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia from Hembro Co. Goods imported from Hungary. Goods imported from East Germany. Goods imported from Bulgaria.	Importation from Western Countries is open before the six companies.
31	33	Essential oils, essences, artificial aromatic material, perfumery and cosmetics.	Economic Trading Co.	The whole chapter.	
32	34	Soap, candles and articles made from waxes, oils and fats.	Economic Trading Co.	The whole chapter.	
33	35	Glues, gelatins and dressings	The General Company for Trading & Chemicals.	The whole chapter.	
34	36	Explosives, fireworks, matches, other inflammable articles.	The General Company for Trading & Chemicals.	The whole chapter.	
29	37	Products for photography and cinematographic.	The General Company for Trading & Chemicals (Leading). Misr Foreign Trade Co. El Nasr Export & Import Co.	The whole chapter (except goods imported from East Germany). Goods imported from East German . Goods imported from Western Countries.	Importation from Western Countries is open before the three companies.
Some Items of Articles 27, 28 & 30	38	Products, chemical, not specified	The General Company for Trading & Chemicals (Leading). El Nasr Export & Import Co. Misr Foreign Trade Co. Misr Import & Export Co. Tractor & Engineering Co.	Goods imported from North Korea, China, Yugoslavia, from Kemkaly Co., Bulgaria, East Germany, Roumania and Czechoslovakia. Goods imported from Yugoslavia from the Chemical Industries Association. Goods imported from Poland, U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia from Hembro Co. Goods imported from Hungary. Goods imported from Western companies.	Importation from Western Countries is open before the five companies.
Item 257 Bis	39	Resins, synthized and materials, athirat and astirat of cellulose and articles thereof.	Tractor & Engineer Co. (Leading) The General Company for Trading & Chemicals El Nasr Export & Import Co. Misr Engineering Stores Co.	The whole chapter except goods imported from U.S.S.R. Goods imported from U.S.S.R. Goods imported from Western Countries.	Importation from Western Countries is open before the four companies.
39	40	Natural rubber or synthetic, rubber substitutes derived of oils and rubber manufactures.	Tractor & Engineering Co. (Leading) The General Company for Trading & Chemicals. El Nasr Export & Import Co. Misr Engineering Stores Co. Arab Foreign Trade Co. Economic Trading Co.	The whole chapter (except goods imported from East Germany of Item 40/1 and except goods imported from U.S.S.R. Natural or synthetic rubber from East Germany of Item 40/1. Goods imported from U.S.S.R. Goods imported from Western Countries.	Importation from Western Countries is open before the six companies.
36	41	Skins except furskins	International Trading Co. El Nasr Export & Import Co. Arab Foreign Trade Co.	Goods imported from Sudan Goods imported from West Africa. Goods imported from Eastern Countries.	Importation from Western Countries is open before the three companies.
37	42	Articles made of skins, hides and feather.	El Nasr Export & Import Co. (Leading) Economic Trading Co. The General Company for Trading & Chemicals.	The whole chapter (except goods imported from Czechoslovakia Item 42/4). Goods imported from Czechoslovakia Item 42/4.	

(*Continued on next page*)

Egypt (*Continued*)

No. of Chapter According to the Customs Tariff		Name of Chapter	Name of Company entrusted with Importation	Articles Allocated to each Company	Remarks
Old	New				
38	43	Natural furskins and imitation and manufactured.	El Nasr Export & Import Co.	The whole chapter.	
40	44	Wood, articles thereof	The Arab Timber Trade Co. The Alexandria Timber Trade Co. Societe Commerciale Industrielle pour le Bois et les Materiaux de Construction 'Fabas' El Nasr Import & Timber Co.	Only these companies have the right to import wood (timber, whitewood, redwood, fellires, plywood, etc.) through the Committee except wood imported from West Africa through El Nasr Export & Import Company.	
			Misr Import & Export Co. El Nasr Export & Import Co. Misr Foreign Trade Co. Economic Trading Co.	(1) These companies take 20% of timber quota imported by the former companies. (2) These companies have also the right to import wooden articles and manufactures thereof.	
			The General Company for Trading & Chemicals.	Wooden articles.	
41	45	Cork and manufactures	Tractor & Engineering Co. Misr Engineering Store Co.	The whole chapter.	
42	46	Articles made of straw or of other plating materials.	Arab Foreign Trade Co.	The whole chapter.	
43	47	Materials used for the manufacture of paper.	Misr Import & Export Co. (Leading)	The whole chapter (except goods imported from Czechoslovakia.	Importation from Western Countries is open before the four companies except imports made through the Association, Finland.
			Misr Foreign Trade Co. El Nasr Import & Export Co.	Goods imported from Czechoslovakia. Goods imported from Finland from the Association.	
			Economic Trading Co.	Goods imported from Yugoslavia.	
44	48	Paper, cardboard, articles made of cellulose pulp and cardboard.	El Nasr Export & Import Co. (Leading)	Goods imported from East Germany and from Japan Paper Union Exporters.	Importation from Western Countries is open before the six companies (except for imports from Paper Union exporters restricted to Nasr Import & Export Co.).
			Misr Foreign Trade Co.	Goods imported from China, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia.	
			Economic Trading Co. Misr Import & Export Co.	Goods imported from Yugoslavia. Goods imported from other Eastern Countries.	
			The General Company for Trading & Chemicals.	Goods imported from Czechoslovakia of the Items 48/20 and 48/21.	
			Arab Foreign Trade Co.	Goods imported from Western Countries.	
45	49	Booksellers' wares and products of the graphic arts.	Economic Trading Co. Arab Foreign Trade Co.	The whole chapter.	
	50	Silk, floss-silk (shape) and floss-silk waste.	El Nasr Export & Import Co. The General Company for Trading & Chemicals.	The whole chapter except terlin. Terlin.	
46	51	Textile materials, synthetic and artificial, of yarn or filaments.	El Nasr Export & Import Co. The General Company for Trading & Chemicals.	The whole chapter except terlin. Terlin.	
	52	Metallic yarn, its textile and textile of metallic yarn.	El Nasr Export & Import Co.	The whole chapter.	
47	53	Wool, horse-hair and other animal hair	International Trading Co.	Goods imported from Sudan and Libya.	
			El Nasr Export & Import Co. Misr Foreign Trade Co. (Leading) Misr Import & Export Co. Economic Trading Co.	Wool mixed with silk. The whole chapter except wool imported from Sudan and Libya and wool mixed with silk.	
49	54	Flax and ramie	Misr Foreign Trade Co. Arab Foreign Trade Co.	The whole chapter.	
48	55	Cotton	Misr Import & Export Co.	Item 55/6.	
49	56	Textile materials, synthetic and artificial, of artificial fibres.	Economic Trading Co. Misr Foreign Trade Co. Arab Foreign Trade Co.	The whole chapter except Item 55/6. The whole chapter.	
49	57	Other textile, synthetic, and yarn of paper textile.	International Trading Co.	Raw jute Item 57/3.	
48	58	Carpets, velvets, plushes, thread, ribbons, trimmings, lace, embroideries and tulle.	Misr Foreign Trade Co. Arab Foreign Trade Co. Arab Foreign Trade Co. Economic Trading Co.	The whole chapter except jute Item 57/3. The whole chapter.	
50	59	Wadding, felts, ropes, rope makers' wares, special fabrics and articles used for technical purposes.	Tractor & Engineering Co. Economic Trading Co.	Felt and cordage Items 59/2, 59/4 Fabrics, dropped in resinous substances for industry of rubber tyres Item 59/17D.	Importation from Western Countries is open before the five companies.
			El Nasr Export & Import Co. Arab Foreign Trade Co. Misr Engineering Store Co.	Goods imported from U.S.S.R. The remaining articles of the chapter. Goods imported from Western Countries.	
51	60	Hosiery	Economic Trading Co.	The whole chapter.	
52	61	Clothing and parts of textile	International Trading Co.	The whole chapter.	
52	62	Other articles ready of textile	International Trading Co.	The whole chapter.	
53	63	Rags and scraps	Economic Trading Co.	The whole chapter.	
54	64	Footwear, the like, and parts	Tractor & Engineering Co. Misr Engineering Store Co.	The whole chapter.	
55	65	Hats, caps and the like	International Trading Co.	The whole chapter.	
56	66	Umbrellas, parasols and sticks	International Trading Co.	The whole chapter.	
57	67	Feathers, articles of feathers, artificial flowers and other articles for ornament and fans.	International Trading Co.	The whole chapter.	
58	68	Wares of stones, plaster, cement, asbestos or mica and other materials like.	Tractor & Engineering Co. (Leading) The General Company for Trading & Chemicals.	Goods imported from Yugoslavia Goods imported from East Germany.	Importation from Western Countries is open before the five companies.
			The Engineering General Co. Arab Foreign Trade Co.	Goods imported from China. Goods imported from Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Poland.	

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Egypt (*Continued*)

No. of Chapter According to the Customs Tariff		Name of Chapter	Name of Company entrusted with Importation	Articles Allocated to each Company	Remarks
Old	New				
			Misr Engineering Store Co.	Goods imported from Western Countries.	
59	69	Pottery	Tractor & Engineering Co.	The whole chapter.	
60	70	Glass and glassware	Economic Trading Co. Arab Foreign Trade Co.	The whole chapter	Tractor & Engineering Co. and the Engineering General Co. can take part in Item 70/14.
61	71	Precious metals, pearls and precious stones.	Arab Foreign Trade Co.	The whole chapter.	
62	72	Coins	Misr Foreign Trade Co.	The whole chapter.	
63	73	Iron, cast iron, steel and manufactures	The Engineering General Co. Misr Import & Export Co. Arab Foreign Trade Co. Misr Foreign Trade Co. Economic Trading Co. Misr Engineering Store Co. El Nasr Export & Import Co. Tractor & Engineering Co.	Goods imported from Poland. Goods imported from China. Goods imported from Hungary and Roumania. Goods imported from U.S.S.R. and Czechoslovakia. Goods imported from Yugoslavia and North Korea. Goods imported from Bulgaria. Goods imported from East Germany, Yugoslavia and Japan from Yawatta Co. Goods imported from Western Countries.	Importation from Western Countries is open before the eight companies except Yawatta imports which are restricted to El Nasr Export & Import Co.
64	74	Copper and wares	—		
65	75	Nickel and wares	—		
66	76	Aluminium and wares	—		
70	77	Magnesium and beryllium and wares	—		
67	78	Lead and wares	—	The same distribution as Chapter 73.	
68	79	Zinc and wares	—		
69	80	Tin and wares	—		
70	81	Other common metals and alloys thereof	—		
Items 654 655 656 698	82	Tools, tools for machines and other tools.	Misr Import & Export Co. Misr Foreign Trade Co. El Nasr Export & Import Co. The Engineering General Co. Misr Engineering Store Co. Arab Foreign Trade Co. Economic Trading Co. Tractor & Engineering Co. The General Company for Trading & Chemicals.	Tools imported from China. Tools imported from U.S.S.R. and Czechoslovakia. Tools imported from East Germany and Yugoslavia. Tools imported from Poland. Tools imported from Bulgaria. Tools imported from Roumania and Hungary. Tools imported from North Korea and Yugoslavia. Tools imported from Western Countries. Tools for hand craft Item 82/4A.	Importation from Western Countries is open before the eight companies.
71	82	Cutlery, spoons, forks, slicers, table, of common metals.	Arab Foreign Trade Co. The General Company for Trading & Chemicals. Economic Trading Co.	Goods imported from Poland and Hungary. Goods imported from East Germany and U.S.S.R. Goods imported from other Eastern Countries.	Importation from Western Countries is open before the three companies.
70 71	83	Miscellaneous wares of common metals	The Engineering General Co. Misr Import & Export Co. Arab Foreign Trade Co. Misr Foreign Trade Co. Economic Trading Co. Misr Engineering Store Co. El Nasr Import & Export Co. The General Company for Trading & Chemicals. Tractor & Engineering Co.	Goods imported from Poland. Goods imported from China. Goods imported from Roumania and Hungary. Goods imported from U.S.S.R. and Czechoslovakia. Goods imported from North Korea and Yugoslavia. Goods imported from Bulgaria. Goods imported from East Germany, Yugoslavia and Japan from Yawatta Co. Goods imported from Western Countries.	Importation from Western Countries is open before the nine companies except imports from Yawatta Co. which are restricted to El Nasr Export & Import Co.

This Chapter is Distributed According to the Agencies for the Eastern Countries

72	84	Boilers, machinery, mechanical apparatus and appliances and parts except the two Items 84/51 and 84/52.	Tractor & Engineering Co.	Goods imported from Czechoslovakia from the Organization Strojexport, Mystory Import, Kovo, Motokov, and machine tools Items 84/45-84/49 from Technoexport.	Importation from Western Countries is open before the nine companies.
			The Engineering General Co.	Goods imported from Czechoslovakia from Technoexport Organization except machine tools Items 84/45-84/49 and from Yugoslavia from Inteptrade Organization.	
			Misr Engineering Store Co.	Goods imported from Yugoslavia from Invest-Import Organization.	
			El Nasr Export & Import Co.	Goods imported from U.S.S.R. from Machinoexport Imtoexport and Tractor Export Organizations, and from Bulgaria from Machino-Export & Metal-Import and from East Germany from Dia Chemibau-Strustugen and Perrostal A.G. Organizations.	
			Misr Foreign Trade Co.	Goods imported from Poland Varimex and Metal Export Organizations, Hungary diesel engines Ganz, Technompex Organization, East Germany Dia Machinenexport and printing machines from Polegraph Export.	
			Misr Import & Export Co.	Goods imported from East Germany from Transportmachinen, Polegraph Export except printing machines and Holz Und Papier Organizations, Poland Centrozab Organization,	

(*Continued on next page*)

Egypt (*Continued*)

No. of Chapter According to the Customs Tariff		Name of Chapter	Name of Company entrusted with Importation	Articles Allocated to each Company	Remarks
Old	New				
				Roumania Industrial, Yugoslavia Imgra-Parajska, China Invest Import, China National Metal, Bulgaria Machinoimpex except machine tools and Hungary from Technoimpex except diesel engines Ganz.	
			Arab Foreign Trade Co.	Goods imported from Hungary Complex Organization, Bulgaria machine tools Machinoimpex and Yugoslavia Skopi Organization.	
			Economic Trading Co.	Goods imported from East Germany Jackop-Zendel Organization, Poland W.M.W. Export Moto-Import, Roumania Industrial Export, Yugoslavia Nevernika Barnish Konlova, China National Machinery Import & Export except soldering apparatus, China Textile Import & Export Corporation, China National Transport Machinery Import & Export, China National Silec Corporation.	
			The General Company for Trading & Chemicals.	Soldering apparatus imported from Czechoslovakia Cetro-Jexport, China National Machinery Import & Export.	
		Items 84.51 and 84.52	The General Company for Trading & Chemicals.	Goods imported from East Germany Pero Machinian, Yugoslavia Yogo Electro.	Importation from Western Countries is open before the five companies.
			Misr Import & Export Co.	Goods imported from East Germany Opilma Artort and Yugoslavia Olivetti.	
			Economic Trading Co.	Goods imported from Yugoslavia Yugo Sanitaria.	
			Arab Foreign Trade Co. Tractor & Engineering Co.	Goods imported from Western Countries.	

This Chapter is Distributed According to the Agencies for the Eastern Countries

73	85	Electric machinery apparatus, articles and detached parts.	Tractor & Engineering Co.	Goods imported from Czechoslovakia Stroj-Export, Motokov, Hungary from Trans Electro and Poland, batteries from Electrum Universal Hungary Tungzram.	Importation from Western Countries is open before the nine companies.
			The Engineering General Co.	Goods imported from Czechoslovakia Techno Export and Yugoslavia Intertrade.	
			Misr Engineering Store Co.	Goods imported from Czechoslovakia Kovo Yugoslavia Invest Import.	
			Misr Foreign Trade Co.	Goods imported from East Germany Dia Transport, Poland Electrim Universal except batteries, Moto-Import, U.S.S.R. Ranzo Export, and Yugoslavia Yogo Electro.	
			El Nasr Export & Import Co.	Goods imported from U.S.S.R. Machino Export & Tractor Export, Bulgaria Machino Impex.	
			Misr Import & Export Co.	Goods imported from East Germany Dia Chemiaustrustugen, Dia Chemie, Dia Electrotechnic, Dia Inves, Dia Helmeielectric & Dresden.	
			Arab Foreign Trade Co.	Goods imported from Western Countries.	
			Economic Trading Co.	Goods imported from Hungary from Litromex Organization, U.S.S.R. Ransor Export, China, China National Laid and Yugoslavia Electro Covina and Zid Conshas.	
			The General Company for Trading & Chemicals.	Goods imported from Western Countries.	
74	86	Locomotives, tenders, railway rolling and warning apparatus, railway.	The Engineering General Co.	Goods imported from Hungary and Yugoslavia.	Importation from Western Countries is open before the eight companies.
			Misr Foreign Trade Co.	Goods imported from East Germany.	
			Tractor & Engineering Co.	Goods imported from Czechoslovakia.	
			Economic Trading Co.	Goods imported from Poland and China.	
			El Nasr Export & Import Co.	Goods imported from U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia.	
			Misr Engineering Store Co.	Goods imported from Bulgaria.	
			Misr Import & Export Co. Arab Foreign Trade Co.	Goods imported from Western Countries.	
75	87	Cycles, automobiles, tractors and other vehicles.	Misr Foreign Trade Co.	Goods imported from China	Importation from Western Countries is open before the six companies.
			El Nasr Export & Import Co.	Goods imported from U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia.	
			Misr Engineering Store Co.	Goods imported from Bulgaria.	
			Misr Car Trading Co.	Goods imported from Czechoslovakia, East Germany and Poland.	
			Tractor & Engineering Co. The Engineering General Co.	Goods imported from Western Countries.	
76	88	Aviation	El Nasr Export & Import Co. Misr Import & Export Co.	Goods imported from U.S.S.R., boats and yawls from East Germany.	Importation from Western Countries is open before the six companies.
	89	Navigation	Misr Foreign Trade Co.	Goods imported from Czechoslovakia.	
			Economic Trading Co.	Goods imported from East Germany except boats and yachts.	
			Arab Foreign Trade Co. Misr Engineering Store Co.	Goods imported from Western Countries.	
77	90	Apparatus and instruments for laboratories, optical, photographic, cinema, medical, surgical and other precision instruments.	The General Company for Trading & Chemicals.	Goods imported from East Germary Fein-Mechanik-Optik, Carl Zeiss, Buromachinen, Hungary Metrimpex, Poland Varimex, Czechoslovakia Kovo, Motokov Setroj-Import and Yugoslavia Yogo-Electro.	Importation from Western Countries is open before the seven companies.

Egypt (*Continued*)

No. of Chapter According to the Customs Tariff		Name of Chapter	Name of Company entrusted with Importation	Articles Allocated to each Company	Remarks
Old	New				
			Misr Import & Export Co.	Goods imported from East Germany Optima Arfort, Yugoslavia Olivetti and Hungary Metrimpex.	
			Economic Trading Co.	Goods imported from Yugoslavia Yogo-Laboratoria and Yogo-Sanitaria.	
			Tractor & Engineering Co.	Goods imported from Hungary Kovo.	
			El Nasr Export & Import Co. Arab Foreign Trade Co. Misr Engineering Store Co.	Goods imported from Western Countries.	
78	91	Horological wares	The General Company for Trading & Chemicals.	The whole chapter (except goods imported from U.S.S.R.).	
			Economic Trading Co.	Goods imported from U.S.S.R.	
79	92	Musical instruments	Economic Trading Co. Misr Engineering Store Co.	The whole chapter.	
80 81	93	Arms and ammunition	Arab Foreign Trade Co.	The whole chapter.	
85	94	Furniture, medical, surgical furniture and the like.	The General Company for Trading & Chemicals.	The whole chapter.	
82	95	Prepared, carved, moulded materials and manufactures.	The General Company for Trading & Chemicals Misr Foreign Trade Co. El Nasr Export & Import Co. Misr Import & Export Co.	The whole chapter.	
83	96	Brushes, sieveware	Arab Foreign Trade Co.	The whole chapter.	
84	97	Games, toys, parlour games and sporting goods and apparatus.	El Nasr Export & Import Co.	The whole chapter.	
85	98	Wares of various materials and others	Misr Import & Export Co. Arab Foreign Trade Co.	The whole chapter.	
86	99	Works of art and articles for collection	Economic Trading Co.	The whole chapter.	

REPUBLIC OF SENEGAL

Global Quotas

THE MINISTRY of Commerce and Industry in Senegal recently published details of global quotas for the current year. Details of these are given below for information. The closing date for applications for these quotas was September 25, 1962. The figures quoted below refer to the amount of currency allocation for each quota in new francs.

1. 12,000,000 NF. Foodstuffs including:
   Live animals, meat and edible offal, fish and shellfish, eggs and honey, flowers and plants, vegetables, fruits, tea, spices, cereal products other than wheat and malt flour, malt, oil-containing fruits and seeds, etc., except hops, fat and oil except groundnut and palm oil, meat, fish and shellfish preparations, vegetable and fruit preparations.
2. 160,000 N.F. Beer.
3. 750,000 N.F. Drinks other than whisky and gin.
4. 750,000 N.F. Whisky and gin.
5. 300,000 N.F. Sugar, cocoa and cereal products.
6. 1,900,000 N.F. Manufactured and unmanufactured tobacco.
7. 600,000 N.F. Industrial raw materials including:
   Sulphur, soil, stones, metal ores, etc., coal, lignite and coke, turf, electrical energy, cast iron, iron and steel (non ECSC), cast iron, iron and steel (ECSC), non-ferrous metals.
8. 1,200,000 N.F. Dyestuffs and insecticides.
9. 1,200,000 N.F. Plastics products.
10. 1,800,000 N.F. Chemical products including:
    Fertilizers, tanning and dyeing extracts, essential and resin oils; soap, wax, glues, powder and explosives (excluding matches), photographic and cinematographic goods.
11. 6,500,000 N.F. Piece-goods including:
    Printed cotton and non-continuous filament, synthetic materials other than those prohibited.
12. 6,500,000 N.F. Printing and finishing of French and Senegalese unbleached cotton or artificial textiles in the piece.
13. 350,000 N.F. Piece-goods other than prints.
14. 1,200,000 N.F. Jute materials including sack.
15. 200,000 N.F. Clothes and accessories including hosiery, hats, and secondhand clothes.
16. 3,000,000 N.F. Domestic hardware including hurricane lamps, locks, etc.
17. 300,000 N.F. Tools and cutlery.
18. 2,621,307 N.F. Domestic refrigerating and air-conditioning material.
19. 150,000 N.F. Watches and clocks.
20. 2,063,600 N.F. Radio equipment for domestic use.
21. 3,000,000 N.F. Office machinery including:
    Typewriters, calculating machines, accounting machines, cash registers, duplicating machines, photocopy apparatus, etc., domestic electrical appliances, optical photographic and cinematographic instruments and apparatus.
22. 6,800,000 N.F. Leather goods, wood, veneers, etc., paper and cardboard, paper, cardboard and silk goods, synthetic or artificia textiles (continuous filament), wool, hair and horsehair, flax and ramie, bulk cotton, linters, carded or combed cotton waste, cotton

(*Continued on next page*)

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Republic of Senegal *(Continued)*

thread, other vegetable textile fibres, etc., except jute material, carpets and upholstery, velvet, fishing nets, wadding and felts, etc., other ready-made articles in material (except those prohibited), shoes other than those prohibited, headgear and umbrellas, etc., stone articles, tableware in china and other ceramics, glasses and glassware, real pearls, etc., musical instruments, etc., furniture, etc., except for medico-surgical furniture, brushware, toys, games, etc.

NIGERIA

Prohibited Imports

LEGAL NOTICE 137 of 1962 published in the Federal Nigeria *Official Gazette* of September 27, 1962, gives details of The Import Prohibition (Amendment) Order, 1962, which amends the First and Second Schedules to the Imports Prohibition Order, 1959.

The First Schedule (*Goods absolutely prohibited from being imported into Nigeria*) is amended by **deletion** of Item 10:

Item 10. Lamps which in the opinion of the Board are specially designed for the purpose of dazzling animals or birds or otherwise rendering them more easily killed or captured.

The Second Schedule (*Goods prohibited from being imported into Nigeria except as provided for in the Schedule*) is amended by **deletion** of Item 10:

Item 10. Non-ferrous metal tubing:
Except under licence from the Board.

Open General Licence for Wheat and Flour

LEGAL NOTICE 136 of 1962 published in the Federal Nigeria *Official Gazette* of September 27, 1962, gives details of Open General Import Licence (Wheat and Wheat Flour) No. 1 of 1962, and amends Legal Notice 112/62 (see *Board of Trade Journal* notice of September 14, page 583) by placing, on Open General Licence, the following items:

	Import List No.
(i) Wheat and spelt (including meslin), unmilled –	041 010
(ii) Meal and flour of wheat and spelt (including meslin) – – – – – – – –	046 010

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA (MOZAMBIQUE)

Import of Medicines

H.M. CONSULATE-GENERAL in Luanda has reported that an order of the Mozambique provincial government, coming into effect on January 1st, 1963, requires all medicines and drugs imported into Mozambique from abroad or from any other Portuguese territory to be accompanied by an official certificate issued in the country of origin. The import of any drug or medicine not covered by such a certificate is prohibited.

One certificate only is required from each manufacturer of drugs and medicines. This will be regarded as covering all imports of drugs, etc., produced by that manufacturer. The certificate should list all the drugs and medicines produced by the manufacturer and exported to Mozambique, and should include a declaration that each is sold and used in the country of origin. The certificates must be authenticated by the Ministry of Health of that country.

GHANA

Revision of Customs Duties

A NUMBER of Customs Duties payable on goods imported into Ghana have been revised and the rates of purchase tax on a number of items have also been altered.

Details will be published in next week's issue of the *Board of Trade Journal*.

EFTA Bulletin

The current issue of EFTA Bulletin carries a summary of the speech given in September by the present Chairman of the EFTA Council, to the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe. Copies free from: Information Dept., 10 Avenue de Budé, Geneva, Switzerland.

Regional Organization of the Board of Trade

For information and guidance on export matters or on any other aspect of the work of the Board of Trade – including, for example, advice about location, which is available to industrial concerns seeking to expand or to develop new projects – you are invited to get in touch in the first instance with the nearest Regional Office. If you would prefer it, the Controller or a senior member of his staff, will gladly arrange to meet you at your own address. The names of the Controllers and the addresses, Subscriber Trunk Dialling Codes and Telex Numbers of the Regional Offices of the Department are given below.

NORTHERN REGION. Clarendon House, Clayton Street West, Newcastle-upon-Tyne 1. (Tel.: Newcastle 27550. Code: ONE 2. 27550. Telex No. 53178.)
R. Wood.

NORTH EASTERN REGION. Pearl Chambers, East Parade, Leeds, 1. (Tel.: Leeds 31761. Code: OLE 2. 31761. Telex No. 55265.)
E. Atherton.

EASTERN REGION. Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel.: Tate 4355. Telex No. 25991.)
D. A. Wilson, C.B.E.

LONDON AND SOUTH EASTERN REGION. Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel.: Tate 4355.
Barry Kay, C.B.E. Telex No. 25991.)

SOUTH WESTERN REGION. Government Buildings, Burghill Road, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol. (Tel.: Bristol 62-2851. Code: OBR 2. 62-2851. Telex No. 44214.)
M. Weber.

WALES. Government Buildings, Gabalfa, Cardiff. (Tel. Cardiff 62151. Code: OCA 2. 62151. Telex No. 49267.)
R. W. Daniel, C.B.E.

MIDLAND REGION. Somerset House, 37 Temple Street, Birmingham, 2. (Tel.: Birmingham Midland 8221. Code: 021. MID 8221.
P. J. L. Homan. Telex No. 33702.)

NORTH WESTERN REGION. 76 Newton Street, Manchester, (Tel.: Manchester Central 2171. Code: 061. CEN 2171.
R. J. Forbes. Telex No. 66104.)

SCOTLAND. 40 George Street, Glasgow, C.1. (Tel.: Glasgow Bell 4455. Code: 041. BEL 4455. Telex No. 77583.) District Office: 29a High Street, Inverness. (Tel.: Inverness 31998. Code: OIN 3 31998.)
C. J. A. Whitehouse, O.B.E.

NORTHERN IRELAND. Ministry of Commerce (Northern Ireland), Chichester House, Chichester Street, Belfast. (Tel.: Belfast 28271. Code: OBE 2. 28271. Telex No. 74578.)
H. E. Jones, C.B.E.

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Customs Tariff Applications

CUSTOMS TARIFF Application List No. 318 published as Government Notice No. 739 in the Republic of South Africa *Government Gazette* of October 12, 1962, states that the Board of Trade andl Industries has received the following applications affecting the Republic's Customs Tariff:

(a) for an increase in duty on

1. Hydraulic brake hose assemblies for motor vehicles also when imported as part of CKD packs, from various rates of duty to 30 per cent. *ad valorem*.
2. (i) Embroidery as provided for under tariff item 73 (1) (a) (xxii) from 20 per cent. *ad valorem* to 20 per cent. *ad valorem* (intermediate column) and 50 per cent. *ad valorem* (maximum column).
   (ii) Lace embroidery as provided for under tariff item 71 by 20 per cent. *ad valorem* (minimum and intermediate columns) and to 50 per cent. *ad valorem* (maximum column).
   (iii) Embroidered collars from 15 per cent. *ad valorem* to 20 per cent. *ad valorem* (maximum column).
   (iv) Embroidered articles from 15 per cent. *ad valorem* (intermediate column) and 20 per cent. *ad valorem* (maximum column) to 20 per cent. *ad valorem* (intermediate column) and 50 per cent. *ad valorem* (maximum column).
3. (i) Glass fibre chopped strands, glass fibre chopped strand mats and glass fibre rovings from 20 per cent. *ad valorem* (intermediate column) to 25 per cent. *ad valorem* (intermediate column) and 35 per cent. *ad valorem* (maximum column); and
   (ii) synthetic and artificial resins compounded with glass fibre, in sheets and all other forms and mouldings from 10 per cent. *ad valorem* (intermediate column) to 25 per cent. *ad valorem* (intermediate column) and 35 per cent. *ad valorem* (maximum column).

Where British trade organizations are thought to be interested in the above applications they are being informed, and it is suggested that any British firm wishing to make representations to the South African Board of Trade and Industries and belonging to a trade organization, should get in touch with that body in the first instance. Firms proposing to make independent representations to the South African authorities and desiring further information relating to the above, should address their inquiries to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, quoting reference (1) CRE 11752/62; (2) CRE 11753/62; (3) CRE 11754/62.

(b) for the withdrawal of rebate facilities on

1. (i) Tariff item 491 (1) (a) (ii). – By the exclusion of embroideries from the provision of 'trimmings in the piece'.
   (ii) Tariff item 493 (1) (b). – The provision for 'embroidered trimmings in the piece' to be deleted altogether.
   (iii) Tariff item 507 (1) (b). – The provision for 'embroidered trimmings in the piece' to be deleted altogether.
2. Glass fibre mat exceeding ½ ounce per square foot in weight, and glass fibre rovings used by the industry manufacturing glass fibre sheets (flat or corrugated) and glass fibre mouldings.

It is expected that the South African industries at present enjoying these rebates will submit evidence in favour of their retention, but if any British interests affected should consider that they have evidence on the matter not likely to be available to the South African industries concerned which they would wish to lay before the South African Board of Trade and Industries they should communicate with the Commercial Relations and Exports Department as above, quoting reference (1) CRE 11753/62; (2) CRE 11754/62.

Imposition of Ordinary Dumping Duty

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. R.1664 published in the Republic of South Africa *Government Gazette* of October 12, 1962, imposes, as from that date, an ordinary dumping duty in addition to any other duties payable thereon, on the following goods which are imported into the Republic from or originate in the territories mentioned hereunder.

Tariff Item	Goods	Territory
205 ex (1) (c) (iv)	Plastic sheets or sheeting of polyvinyl chloride (excluding self-adhesive types with a discernable backing of paper), exceeding 0·005 inch, but not exceeding 0·05 inch in thickness	East Germany.
205 ex (1) (d) (ii)	Plastic film and foil of polyvinyl chloride, not exceeding 0·005 inch in thickness (excluding self-adhesive types with a discardable backing of paper) . . .	East Germany.

N.A.B.M. Production Survey

The third Production Survey carried out by the National Association of British Manufacturers, for the quarter ended September 30, together with a summary of the basic figures is now available from the National Association of British Manufacturers, 6 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1. (Tel. City 6031 and City 3474).

Plastics Toxicity Report

The second 'Toxicity Report', published by the British Plastics Federation, provides manufacturers of plastic materials with a method of assessing the toxic hazards which may arise when plastic containers are used for packaging foodstuffs. Copies: The British Plastics Federation, 47-48 Piccadilly, London, W.1. Price (including amendments) 15s. 0d. to members and 30s. 0d. to non-members.

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U.K. EXPORTERS with world wide connections would like to hear from British manufacturers, large or small, who might be interested in exporting their products under second trade name. Box No. M9321 *Board of Trade Journal*, Room D.63, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1.

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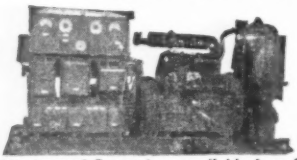

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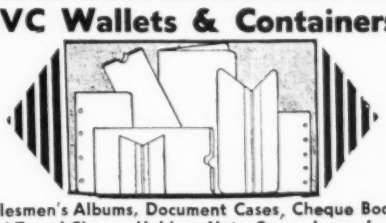

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In 1960 eight times as much money was spent in Norway on electrical home appliances as in 1950. During this decade, 1950—60, a new washing machine and a new refrigerator came into almost every second Norwegian home. Norway's 3.6 million people bought — and are buying — far more articles like these than are many countries with five or even ten times the population.

How is Britain doing in this expanding market? Not more than fairly well. Not nearly as well as Western Germany, for instance, with 19.5% of Norway's imports in 1960, not quite so well as Sweden with 15.9%. Britain's share was 15%, amounting to £71 million. It is still a big figure, bigger than Britain's exports to many countries with far larger populations. Total imports in 1959 worked out at £497 per family, of which £75 went on British goods, a shade more on Swedish, and £96 on goods from Western Germany.

In almost every category of goods Britain is competing in the Norwegian market with its two biggest supplier countries — Germany and Sweden. But there are others too. The U.K. is in competition with U.S.A. for the sale of fuels and tobacco; Denmark for clothing, machinery and sugar, the Netherlahds for textile yarns and fabrics, France for cars and chemicals.

With its relatively low tariffs Norway is a highly competitive market. It is fatal to rely on sentiment to sell your goods, but it is more than foolish to ignore it. In Norway of all European countries, the soil is favourable to Britain. But it must be cultivated by all arts of marketing and advertising.

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